The Outlook

Volume 142 June 16, 1926 Number 7

Answers to Borah

SENATOR BORAH'S speech denouncing as nullification the proposal embodied in a referendum proposition in New York to leave the interpretation of the Eighteenth Amendment to the several States has drawn fire from the wets.

Senator Edge, of New Jersey, has said that modification of the Volstead Act is not nullification—as if anybody had suggested that it was. Senator Edwards, of New Jersey, has declared that New York has a right to order a referendum—as if anybody had suggested that it had not. Both these Senators, the one a Republican and the other a Democrat, come from the State in which honest enforcement agents, as described by Mr. Mandeville in The Outlook of last week and the week before, have been hampered by those "higher up."

Another response to Senator Borah came from President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, as he sailed for Europe. He is reported as likening Senator Borah's statements to the sort of utterances that "the hired lobbyists of the Anti-Saloon League expect and exact from their own group of Senators and Representatives in Congress." This, of course, is not argument, for it could be completely answered by the obvious retort that Dr. Butler's remarks can be likened to the utterances of paid lobbyists of the liquor interests. More to the point are Dr. Butler's proposals. He suggests: (1) Repeal the Volstead Law; (2) Repeal the Eighteenth Amendment; (3) For the State of New York adopt the Quebec dispensary system. It has sometimes been said that the Eighteenth Amendment was "slipped over" on the country. If that is so, it ought not to be difficult for the opponents of prohibition to persuade two-thirds of Congress and three-fourths of the States to repair the effect of the inadvertence by adopting Dr. Butler's proposals.

In the meantime the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate has pronounced, by a vote of four to one, that the President's order enabling local and State enforcement officials to exercise Federal authority is legal.

Brookhart and the Resentful West

THE Republicans of Iowa have nominated Colonel Smith W. Brookhart for United States Senator. They have defeated Senator Albert B. Cummins.

It would be idle to pretend—as some will pretend—that this result has no significance beyond that of a contest between two men in Iowa. It signifies something as to the attitude of the agricultural West toward the policy of the National Administration with regard to what is called agricultural relief. There were other factors—many of them. One was sympathy for Brookhart because the Senate unseated him in favor of Steck, the Democrat. One was the fact that Senator Cummins is no longer young and that his organization had grown old with him. But farmer unrest and dissatisfaction with an Administration program was the largest factor.

P. & A. Photos

Colonel Smith W. Brookhart

On the day before the present session of Congress began President Coolidge made a speech before the National meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago. The Federation promptly adopted resolutions demanding the very things that the President had asked it not to demand. A storm of protest against the President's position began which during December blew alarmingly from the western slope of the Alleghanies to the eastern slope of the Rockies. It centered in Iowa, the leading agricultural State and the most dissatisfied.

The Administration began what appeared to be an effort to trim its sails to the wind. A statement was issued from the White House to the effect that the President's speech and his Message to Congress had been misunderstood. A determination was reached to draft an Administration bill which would go considerably further than the President had indicated in his speech or his Message.

Senator Cummins was selected to draft this bill. He promptly showed a disposition to go, not as far as the farm organizations wished, but further than the Administration was at that time prepared to go. The drafting of the Administration bill was given into other hands. In the end the Administration indicated its approval of measures decidedly more radical than those which Senator Cummins would have drafted, and the Senator himself went all the way to support of the Haugen Bill; but the impression was out and could not be changed that the Administration and Cummins as its agent were offering a sop to agriculture, and even that unwillingly.

One of the things that the farmer organizations most lustily demanded was lower freight rates on agricultural products. This was particularly true of Iowa, remote from both seaboards and even from the Lakes. Senator Cummins was one of the authors of the Esch-Cummins Act under which the rate structure, regarded by Iowa farmers as unjust to them, was erected. They had had time to find out, or to think they had found out, how it worked. Cummins's support of the Haugen Bill, even if his constituents had believed it spontaneous, was not sufficient to remove resentment against him.

Comparatively few voters, it may be believed, voted for Brookhart because he

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

is Brookhart. He has neither the ability nor the personality to command unfaltering support for himself. Those who nominated him voted for a conception of agricultural relief legislation and against Senator Cummins and the Administration at Washington.

Brookhart's nomination does not necessarily mean that he will again go to the Senate. The Democratic has become, at least temporarily, the conservative party in Iowa. Many conservative Republicans may support Claud R. Porter this year, as many undoubtedly supported Steck two years ago. And the fact that a majority of Iowa Republicans now condemn the Coolidge Administration in so far as its agricultural policy is concerned does not necessarily mean that they will do so two years from now.

Stilts for the Farmer

THAT the result of the Iowa Republican primary has a significance recognized in Washington is indicated by the fact that within an hour after Senators read their newspapers the next morning a movement was begun for amending the Jardine Co-operative Marketing Bill, the Administration measure, in such way as to incorporate in it some of the essential features of the Haugen Bill, recently defeated by a margin of twenty-three votes in the House. Agricultural relief legislation "came back" as a possibility for the present session.

The Jardine Bill has passed the House. If it passes the Senate with amendments, no matter how drastic, it will still have the status of a bill which has passed one house, and the differences will be for adjustment in conference. This is regarded as a status more favorable than could be given to any new bill or to any undefeated bill still pending but not passed by either house.

The features of the Haugen Bill likely to be incorporated in the Jardine Bill are the establishment of a Federal Farm Advisory Council composed of representatives of farmers' organizations and a Federal Farm Board for the handling of crop surpluses. The members of the Board are to be appointed by the President of the United States, and the Board is to function in the Department of Agriculture for the orderly marketing of basic agricultural products by the use of an equalization fee assessed against the products and of a revolving fund to be appropriated from the Treasury. The size of this fund, however, is to be nearer the $100,000,000 provided in the Tincher Bill than to the $375,000,000 provided in the Haugen Bill.

These three features—the Council, the Board, and the revolving fund—are said to constitute the minimum that will be accepted by the farm organizations, particularly the Western constituencies of those organizations, as legislation adequate to agricultural needs.

A very large number of farmers and of business men whose success depends upon agriculture sincerely believe that permanent and uninterrupted agricultural success will never be possible until a measure such as this extends the protection of the tariff to agricultural equally with manufactured products. It was in the past mainly Western farmers and business men who held undeviatingly to this belief, but the fact that some sixty Southern Representatives who voted against a similar bill in the last Congress voted for the Haugen Bill this time appears to indicate that the South is coming more nearly into accord with the West.

All of this may be based on false principles in political economy. There are many who think it is. The Administration quite evidently thought so at the outset. Whether political exigencies will force it to deviate further from that conviction is one of the things to be revealed in the closing weeks of this session of Congress.

Log-Rolling Recrudescent

IF the Senate concurs in the action of the House on the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Bill, the camel's nose will be under the tent again. The system of making consecutive appropriations on the recommendation of Army engineers and in conformity with Budget estimates will be on its way to the discard. Money for rivers and harbors work will be again in the hands of traders and log-rollers. Indeed, more than half of the appropriation called for by the bill as it passed the House was secured by the old obnoxious system.

The bill calls for appropriations totaling $73,500,000. Of this, $46,000,000 is appropriated for the improvement of a four-hundred-mile stretch of the Missouri River between Kansas City, Missouri, and Sioux City, Iowa. The Board of Army Engineers had definitely declined to approve this project. No provision was made for it in the Budget. Objections to it, both technical and economical, were sufficient to eliminate it from consideration for this session. But the House, with only thirty-eight Representatives in opposition, voted it into the bill.

Undoubtedly it would be desirable to have the Missouri River improved. Probably the sum of $46,000,000 could be spent to advantage on this particular reach of the stream. It is not the appropriation of money for the improvement of the Missouri that is objectionable, but the manner in which the appropriation was made by the House. It was passed as an agricultural relief measure, after the House had refused to pass the Haugen Export Corporation Bill. The argument offered was that water transportation on the Missouri would reduce freight rates on farm products, particularly wheat. Perhaps the argument may be sound, though experience with other streams has not shown that water transportation has any appreciable effect on the general level of domestic freight rates. But, no matter what the fact may be as to that, the House was not justified in appropriating a large sum of money on an unapproved project by way of placating farm organizations, angered by the rejection of the Haugen Bill. We do not believe that the farm organizations will be placated by it. They may be mistaken in their estimate of what the Haugen Bill would have done for them, but they are not so credulous as to believe that dredging some mud out of the channel of the Missouri will do for them what an export corporation was expected to do.

The Senate has not in recent times shown itself better advised than the House; but it has the opportunity now of doing something toward redeeming its reputation by rejecting the Missouri River item until it has the approval of competent engineering authority. And there are other items in the bill which should receive careful scrutiny by the Senate.

A Strange Case

ON June 4 a bomb was thrown into the hallway of the office of the American Minister at Montevideo, Uruguay. No great harm was done. In reporting the fact despatches both from Montevideo and Washington expressed the opinion that this bomb throwing was an outcome of the conviction of Nicolo Sacco and Bartholomeo Vanzetti. The same opinion exists as regards another

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Near approaches the subject of our watch

(Macbeth, Act III, Scene 3)

Ding in the New York Herald Tribune

Copyright, 1926, New York Tribune Inc.

The Congressmen will soon be coming home now

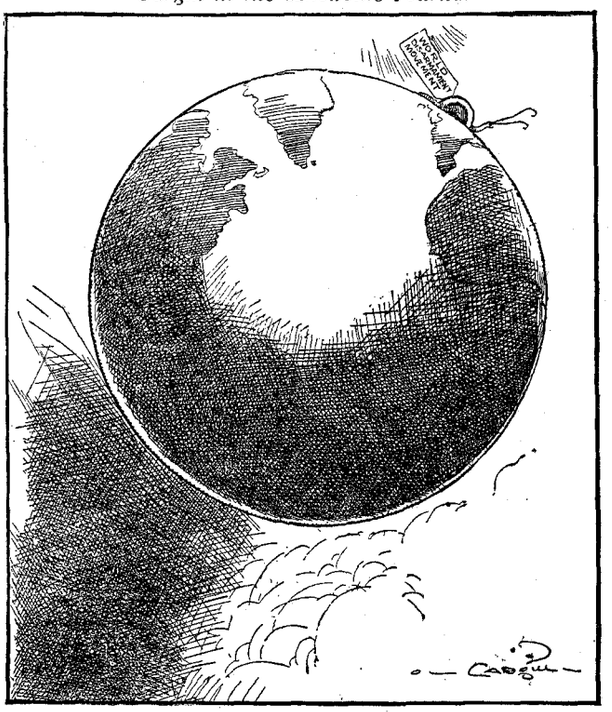
From D. S. Imrie, New York, N. Y.

Rodger in the San Francisco Bulletin

Not tempting

From Charles G. Johnson, Sacramento, Cal.

Cargill in the Knoxville Journal



Moving like a snail

From Mrs. Patterson Miller, Russellville, Tenn.

Sykes in the Wall Street Journal

Unconvinced

From D. S. Imrie, New York, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

recent throwing of bombs at the American Embassy in Buenos Aires.

These demonstrations in South America in behalf of Italians convicted in Massachusetts for a crime committed six years ago are extraordinary enough in themselves. But this is only part of the story. Between the time of the conviction of these men, in July, 1921, and the present time there have been at least half a dozen bomb throwings, all intended to express the indignation of anarchistic societies against what they claim to be the injustice done to their Italian comrades. Shortly after the conviction a bomb was sent by mail to the United States Ambassador in France, Myron Herrick. In this case no damage was done, but in another demonstration in Paris twenty persons were wounded. Similar bomb explosions have happened in Lisbon, in Sofia, in Havana, in Zurich, and demonstrations at least were made in Copenhagen, Rio de Janeiro, Brest, and other places. Usually the attack was aimed at the American Legation.

The crime for which these men were convicted had nothing to do with the cause of radicalism. They were charged with murdering two men in the robbery of a shoe shop in South Braintree, Massachusetts. But the idea sprang up instantaneously among red radicals the world over that Vanzetti and Sacco were hounded because they were alien Italians, and this despite the fact that the judge in his charge admonished the jury that they were not to allow the testimony that the defendants were Italians to influence or prejudice them in the least, adding, "They are entitled to the same rights of consideration as though their ancestors came over in the Mayflower." Neither did the jury (if it obeyed the Court) lay any weight on the fact that the accused had fled this country to Mexico in 1917 to evade the draft and that they were admittedly radicals of the most extreme type.

Just as in the famous case of Roger Tichborne thousands of persons who had no concern in the identity of the man who personated the long-lost Roger were almost violent in their belief that he was unjustly convicted, so many persons who are not Anarchists and who have no personal concern in the crime for which Vanzetti and Sacco were convicted have maintained and do still maintain that the men were innocent. The Outlook has no opinion on that subject. It is not the business of journals to retry cases in their columns. Unless proof of the most convincing character is put forward, the presumption is that the Massachusetts jury and the judges who have considered the various appeals in this case have acted justly.

Not the least astonishing fact about this case is that now, in June, 1926, it has not reached its conclusion. The two men were convicted of murder in the first degree five years ago, but they have neither been hanged nor been released. An appeal of some kind is still pending. Those who believe that one of the difficulties of dealing with the increasing number of crimes of violence arises from the possibility of just such long delays will find in this particular case a striking illustration.

John Steven McGroarty

The Hogshead with a Hundred Spigots

BURNING down a house to roast a pig has come to be regarded as a distinctly primitive and wasteful form of fuel consumption. Men have gradually developed much more efficient means of extracting the latent value from their fuel. For some reason, probably because they have had less time to experiment, they have done less well in economical fuel production. Official affirmations charge the British coal-mining industry, for instance, with clinging to crude, one-horse methods. American coal mining is held up as more economical, better organized, and technically better developed; but what can one say of our methods of petroleum production?

Some one strikes oil in a new pool; what is then done to draw from the underground reservoir the greatest total quantity of oil with the least possible lost motion? Rival producers start perforating the subsoil in frantic haste, until the whole area is densely mushroomed over with their timber towers. Hopeful gamblers sink borings to the limit of the distance to which the underground oil may possibly extend, and in many cases get nothing for their pains. The successful wells draw oil about as economically as one would draw molasses from a hogshead with a hundred spigots. It comes faster than they can handle it; overflows wide areas; is stored in hastily dug earth reservoirs, and seeps into the ground; sometimes it flows away in watercourses; sometimes it catches fire, and is all destroyed. Rendered viscous by air that reaches it, a portion of the original deposit of oil, as experts have recently averred, refuses to flow, and either stays below or is pumped up at much expense. At many times the necessary cost in drilling, the producers obtain only a part of the recoverable oil.

Charles E. Hughes, presenting before the Federal Oil Conservation Board the case of the oil producers, concedes the wastefulness of present production methods. He suggests that the Government might allow producers greater liberty to co-operate, and so presumably encourage them to unite in developing each new oil pool as a whole, for the best aggregate result. Others want petroleum declared a public utility, to the end that the Government may not simply permit, but require efficient co-operative production. The easy path here, as always, is the declivity toward ever greater public control. If the oil industry, still young and progressing, can effect its own system of pooling interests in oil pools, it should save enough oil and expense to cut the price of gasoline and increase dividends.

The California Mission Play

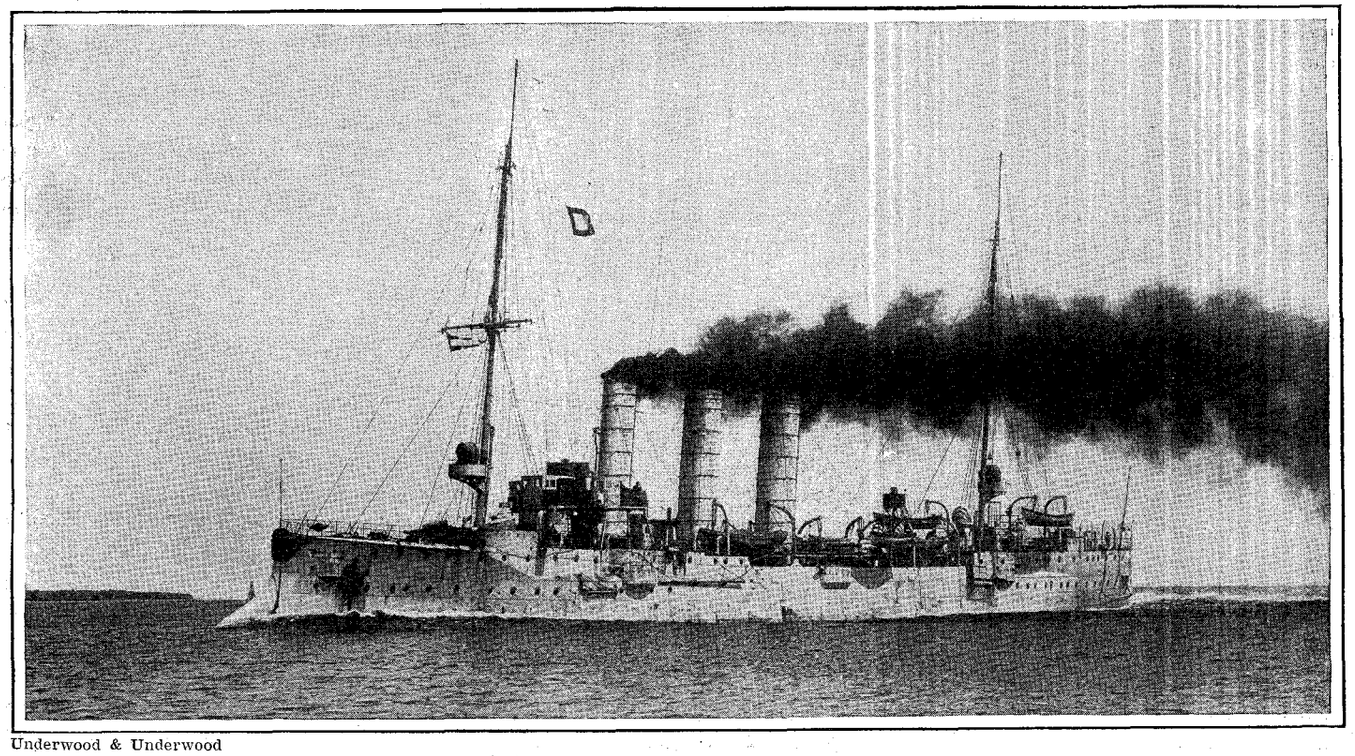
AFTER a run of fifteen weeks, the California Mission Play has recently concluded its fifteenth consecutive season in the Mission Playhouse at San Gabriel, a suburb of Los Angeles.

The Mission Play portrays on a colorful background of life under the Spanish régime the successful attempt of Fra Junipero Serra and his brother Franciscans to bring Christ's teachings to the heathen Indians of California.

It was while viewing the Passion Play

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri



Underwood & Underwood

The German Cruiser Hamburg

at Oberammergau in 1911 that Frank Miller, proprietor of the Mission Inn at Riverside, California, and an enthusiastic student of early California history, conceived the idea of a pageant based on the beginnings of civilization in the Pacific coast State.

While in New York on his way home, he called on Dr. Lyman Abbott at the office of The Outlook, and asked him to suggest the name of some one capable of writing such a play as he had in mind. Dr. Abbott immediately named Dr. Henry van Dyke, of Princeton; but, upon being interviewed, Dr. van Dyke, while enthusiastic regarding the possibilities of the theme, found himself unable to undertake the work.

It was Dr. David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford, Junior, University, who finally suggested to Mr. Miller the name of one who, though well known to him, had been unaccountably overlooked in his search—John Steven McGroarty, California's historian and poet laureate.

In writing his history of California McGroarty had come to look upon the times during which the twenty-one missions of California were builded along El Camino Real (the King's Highway) from San Diego, in the south, to Sonoma, in the north, each just a day's journey on foot from the other, as California's golden age—golden in a far different sense from that actual day of gold which followed so soon after.

At the time in charge of the editorial page of the Los Angeles "Times," Mr. McGroarty secured leave of absence from his duties and set himself down to write the Mission Play. Combining the drama with the pageant, he made it much more elaborate than he had expected; and he could find no producer for it. He borrowed what money he could and built a theater of his own at San Gabriel; be hired actors, rehearsed them, and produced the play himself.

In the fifteen years that have elapsed since the initial performance almost two million people—among them many of the world's most competent critics—have seen the Mission Play.

All rights in the play having recently been transferred by the author to a foundation which is to hold it in trust for the people of California, the profits from performances are to be devoted to the restoration and care of the old mission ruins.

After Twelve Years

"As far as the eye could see up the great sweep of Market Street, from the Ferry Building towards the Twin Peaks, the German and American flags were everywhere spreading out together in the breeze." So does our correspondent on the Pacific coast write to us from San Francisco, describing the visit to the city on the Golden Gate of the German cruiser Hamburg, the first German war-ship to enter the bay since 1914.

The Hamburg, one of the few men-of-war left to Germany by the Versailles Treaty, built in 1902, and bearing the scars of the battle of Jutland, is on a world cruise as a training ship for some hundred naval cadets, and San Francisco was one of her most important ports of call.

As the cruiser swung in through the Golden Gate the coast-defense guns at Fort Barry fired the National salute of twenty-one guns; the German cruiser replied with twenty-one guns from her forward turrets, and ran up her flag—the black, white, and red of the Kaiser's régime with the republican colors of red, black, and gold in a small oblong in the corner.

Ashore, the Citizens' Committee had taken the matter vigorously in hand. All manner of entertainments had been devised for the officers, cadets, and crew. A large fleet of automobiles had been requisitioned, each one of which bore the legend: *"Besatzung Kreuzer Hamburg, Freie Fahrt in diesem Automobil,"* which, being interpreted, is, "Men of the Cruiser Hamburg, have a free ride in this automobile."

In reply to the Mayor's welcome, the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

German Commander, Captain Otto Groos, expressed the happiness these naval men had felt in their visit to San Francisco, declared that they came "on a mission of peace and good will," and reminded his hearers that Germany and the United States were now sister Republics.

A sincere desire to bury the past as far as it might be buried was evidenced on all hands. There were no excesses on either side; only a frank determination to recognize the fact that no sincere effort to achieve peace and understanding should be ignored.

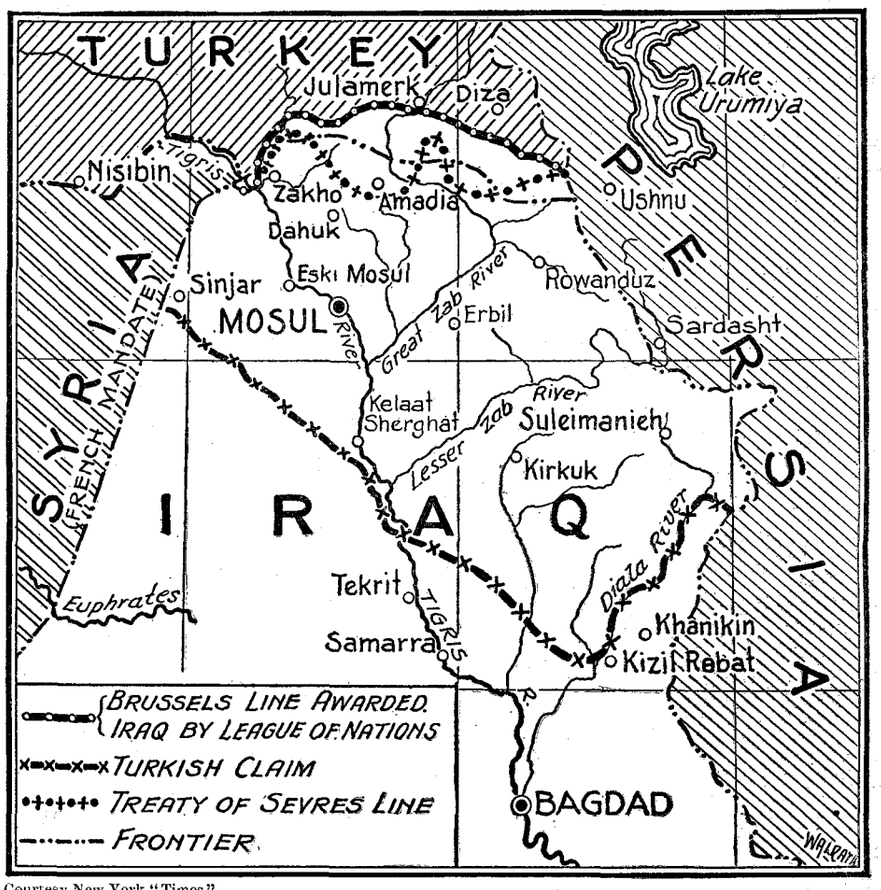
A Naval Academy Complex

E. B. Zirkle, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, made a stir upon graduating by refusing to take the service oath required of naval officers when entering active service. His record for character and studiousness was excellent. He simply did not wish to continue in the Navy, having some other object in view. Secretary Wilbur ordered him to report for duty on the battleship New York.

Under the conditions to which young gentlemen enter the Naval Academy, they are in duty bound to serve their country at least two years before resigning, should it care to have them. The Navy Department does the deciding, not the graduate. It may drop him at the door on graduation day, but his obligation is definite. So there is nothing to be said about Mr. Midshipman Zirkle except that he has made a mistake.

The incident, however, calls attention to the fact that the Naval Academy is being used to only about half its capacity, at a time when other institutions are turning scores of students from their doors. It is a splendid institution, delightfully situated and perfectly equipped. The education it gives is of value, not only to the country, but to the young man. Unlike West Point, save for engineering, perhaps, it perfects its graduates for a great and useful civil profession. We have need for skilled navigators and scientific seamen.

What keeps so many classrooms empty at Annapolis? Presumably, it is the service requirement. Would it not be wise and useful to adopt some method whereby the benches can be filled, adding to the Nation's Naval Reserve, helping our merchant marine, and improving standards of knowledge? It is a pity that so much should go to waste.



Courtesy New York "Times"

Mosul, Irak, and Turkey

Mosul and Syria

Last week there came simultaneously welcome news as regards the British mandatory situation in Mosul and unsatisfactory news as regards the French war with the Druses in Syria.

The treaty just signed at Angora between Great Britain and Turkey is a victory for the League of Nations. The line between Irak and Turkey laid down by this treaty is known as the Brussels Line and is shown in the accompanying map. This was first recommended by the Brussels Conference and later was favored by the commission sent out by the League of Nations. It will be remembered that Turkey violently and angrily refused to accept the report of the commission and denied that she had agreed with the League of Nations to accept the conclusions found by the commission. Turkish outrages in Mosul followed. Now she accepts not only the Brussels Line but the proposal that Great Britain's mandate over Irak shall be extended for twenty-five years.

The amount of territory claimed by Turkey but given to Irak under this treaty is small in itself; but its situation as regards racial, religious, and geographical conditions is such as to make this small piece of territory important internationally. There can be little doubt that the settlement now reached will tend towards peace and progress in that part of the world.

The news from Syria, as reported by the Associated Press, declares that the French must have reinforcements of at least 20,000 soldiers in order to settle the dissension and fighting there. Even now, it seems, Damascus is still almost in a state of siege, with bands of tribal warriors hovering around the city and interfering with the gathering of crops. The French have met with successes wherever they could find a body of the enemy open to attack, but the unorganized bands roving through the country continue to be an obstacle to victory and peace. France already has about 30,000 troops in Syria. The surrender of Abd-el-Krim in Morocco will doubtless leave French troops available for Syria.

Smith-in-France

"The American student who goes abroad for a year to study in Paris has had a bad name, not because

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

he is a bad boy or she a bad girl, but because his attendance at lectures is too often perfunctorily crowded in between dances and teas. The Smith College juniors who are studying this year in France have done a great deal to lay the foundation for a better reputation for the American student. They have started a tradition which as far as I can see ought to go on," reported President William Allan Neilson recently on his first appearance at Smith College after his trip abroad.

The experiment was instituted this year. A group of thirty-two students of good standing who are "majoring" in French were allowed to go to France for their junior year to study at the Sorbonne and similar institutions. The group is under the supervision of a member of the Smith College Faculty. The tuition and board expenses are the same as those paid in Northampton; only the passage fare is extra. The students are quartered in French families, selected by their dean, one or two with a family.

"The methods by which we are imbibing French are many and varied," writes one of the girls to the Smith College "Weekly." "Spurred on by mutual ridicule, we chatter away at classes, during meals, and at all odd hours of the day, making of each French lady who kindly but unwittingly offered to house us a martyr to the cause of learning.

"The work at the Sorbonne is of course much more difficult than that that we did at Grenoble [where they spent two months of intensive training preparatory to the opening of the Sorbonne in November]. There are extremely interesting courses in French history, geography, economics, history of art. These are elective, and we take two or more. There is a prodigious amount of reading to be done. We have to suffer a process of denationalization in order to comprehend the courses."

The juniors consider that even their amusements are an education. It is part of their work to become familiar with Paris, though few consider it hard work to spend long hours in Victor Hugo's house or the Louvre. They try to arrange their studying so that Sundays are free, and they make the most of them. Sometimes they "do" churches and museums, art notes in hand; sometimes they try to solve the maze of streets in old quarters. There are other amusements, of course. They belong to a club for foreign students. The Franco-American Friendship Society has given opportunities to meet other French families than those with whom they live. And there is always the opera and the theater to which they may go, carefully chaperoned.

A similar group has already been chosen from a large number of applicants to go abroad next year. Other colleges have shown great interest in the French study plan, and it is likely that Smith-in-France will soon be the model for similar "branches" of other colleges.

Europe's Political Weather Map

FOUR "low pressure areas" in Europe at present mark centers from which political storms may arise. First, there is Poland, where the dictatorship set up by Marshal Pilsudski is embroiled with rebellious national factions within the country and also faces possible difficulties with Germany and Lithuania. Second, there is France, where the struggle of Premier Briand and his Ministry with the finance and debt problems involves to a great extent the general economic revival of Europe. Third, there is Italy, where Mussolini's defiant voicing of Fascist imperial aspirations has alarmed his neighbors. Finally, there is Portugal, where a sudden army revolution has put a new Government in power.

Only two of these four storm centers appear immediately capable of creating any serious general disturbance. They are Poland and France. The Italian area might rather be described as a disturbance due to rising currents of hot air, unlikely to generate a real tempest, at least at present. The Portuguese situation is merely a local storm, not felt elsewhere, although lightning and thunder can be seen and heard.

IN Poland Pilsudski has surprised even his supporters by refusing the Presidency, tendered by a forced parliamentary vote, and securing instead the choice of Professor Ignace Moscicki. Pilsudski's purpose obviously is to have both the President and the Premier practically figureheads, and to leave himself freer as a military dictator in his favorite post of Minister of War. He is reported to be planning to adjourn the national Parliament and to form a Council of State to act in an advisory capacity pending new elections.

Meanwhile, his new administration faces the menace of divisions and uprisings within the country itself. No nation in Europe has more complicated and difficult problems due to discontented national minorities than Poland as constituted after the war. The strongest of these minorities are the Germans in Pomerania and the "Danzig Corridor" and the rest of former Prussian Poland, and the Ukrainians and White Russians in East Galicia and the other parts of former Russian Poland.

The city of Poznan (formerly Posen), in territory once German, has been a center of the opposition to Pilsudski headed by General Haller. And the "Danzig Corridor," the narrow strip of land running from the main area of Poland to the Baltic Sea and separating East Prussia from the rest of post-war Germany, has been a subject of such constant German-Polish dissension that many observers have indicated it—in the vernacular of the day—as "the trouble spot which will cause the next war." Recently the passage of German troops across the "Danzig Corridor," ostensibly for "maneuvers in East Prussia," has alarmed Pilsudski, in connection with the hostile agitation in Pomerania, into declaring a state of emergency and taking military precautions.

At the same time outbreaks in East Galicia, with rioting and bloodshed, have shown that the establishment of the new dictatorship at Warsaw has led to a revival of unrest and agitation among the Ukrainians. And in northeastern Poland, around Vilna, there is always the discontent of the numerous Lithuanian population, able to appeal at any time to the desire of Lithuania herself to regain this region which Polish troops seized.

Altogether, Pilsudski must realize that his assumption of authority has complicated Poland's troubles and renewed all the international irritations in northern Europe.

IN France, Premier Briand has won a decisive but contradictory victory by a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies. He was made head of the Cabinet because he is a leader of the Republican Socialist faction, and able to command the support of the radical left wing in the Chamber. But the issue now is the salvation of the depreciated

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

French franc, and Briand finds himself in the anomalous position of being backed by the conservative right wing groups as the best man to maintain the value of the currency. His plan, which concerns not only the currency but also the capacity of France to pay her debts, is opposed by the more radical groups.

Briefly, he proposes to have a committee of experts—something like the Dawes Committee on German finances, but self-appointed by France for her own needs—draft a plan to put the currency on a sound basis. At the same time he proposes drastically to restrict imports and the consumption of many commodities, especially foodstuffs, and particularly wheat and meat. This, he declares, must be done regardless of its effect on the trade of other countries with France. The purpose, clearly, is to have France increase the value of her exports over her imports—that is to say, to have her sell as much as posible above what she buys, so that a balance of foreign credit will be left. This would tend not only to stabilize the exchange value of the franc, but also to increase the capacity of French business to pay taxes, and consequently of the nation to discharge its debts—if the Government can collect its levies. Also, the system of rationing which is being discussed—if it can be made effective—would be expected to reduce the expenditures of French citizens, put the nation on a basis of rigid economy, and so render it internally better able to increase public revenues and pay off obligations.

The difficulties in the way of the program, both in terms of its effects on French trade and of its dependence on whole-hearted co-operation from the people, are many. But Briand deserves credit for making so sincere an attempt.

Meanwhile, the ratification by the House of Representatives in Washington of the debt settlement with France recently negotiated by the Debt Funding Commission and Ambassador Bérenger has been the signal for an outbreak of opposition to the terms of the agreement in the French Chamber of Deputies. The critics of the arrangement argue that the American action indicates too great an advantage for the United States, and contend that a provision must be added making the payments contingent upon the receipt of reparations from Germany. This, of course, is the much-discussed "safeguard clause" which caused the failure of the previous Caillaux negotiations. What the outcome of the revival of this issue in France may be depends upon Briand's ability to make his economic retrenchment schemes work. If he can do that, and so can hold the support of the conservatives, he is likely to be able to secure sufficient support for the debt agreements. France then would be able to get the American loans which she needs, and she would have Briand to thank for dispersing the economic storm center now hanging over her.

Signs of Tolerance

AS long as men think they will differ in opinion. As long as they differ they will argue and debate. Controversy in matters of opinion is a sign of mental health. It is not the fact that there has been controversy between the so-called Fundamentalists and Modernists that has hurt the churches, but rather that the controversy has been often pervaded with uncharitableness.

Naturally, perhaps, it is the conservative rather than the liberal who feels most strongly the temptation to be censorious. Those who stand outside the churches and watch the strife within them are alienated not so much by the opinions of the controversialists as by the intolerance with which they are expressed. The heresy hunter, like other hunters, so far as he succeeds, drives away not only the quarry he is pursuing but also all other game, which in his case means the souls he seeks to save.

Two great religious bodies whose meetings have just been held have turned their attention to this evil of contentiousness and have done much to replace it with good will.

At the meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly, which was in session in Baltimore from May 27 to June 2, inclusive, those Fundamentalists who had overreached themselves in their attack upon men who did not fully accept their theology and their tactics were routed, and several of them left the Assembly before its adjournment. This did not mean that the Baltimore Assembly was necessarily a liberal assembly from a theological standpoint. Indeed, it showed itself very conservative in one respect—it left out of consideration entirely any National program on social and industrial matters in which the Presbyterian denomination was once the outstanding leader. It issued no statement favoring the Modernist as against the Fundamentalist position. Its course signified rather a growing recognition in the Presbyterian Church of the fact that more important than any theological opinion is the spirit, the temper of mind, the character of those who hold it or oppose it.

This issue of toleration was raised specifically in the case of Dr. John Gresham Machen, of Princeton Theological Seminary. He had been elected by the Board of Trustees of the Seminary to the chair of Apologetics and Ethics. To be valid his appointment had to be confirmed by the Assembly itself. Opposition to his appointment had developed, not on account of any alleged lack of scholarship or departure from orthodoxy, but because of his intolerant "temperament" and his conduct toward his associates on the Faculty and toward other workers and officials throughout the Church. Instead of confirming his appointment, the General Assembly deferred action and appointed a committee of five to study the situation at Princeton Seminary.

In accord with this action, but much more general in application, was the report of the Committee of Fifteen which had been appointed "to study the present spiritual condition" of the Presbyterian Church "and the causes making for unrest." In the course of that report the Committee pointed out that the Presbyterian system admits of diversity of views "where the core of truth is identical," and that the principle of toleration "when rightly conceived and frankly and fairly applied is as truly a part of our Constitution as are any of the doctrines stated in that instrument."

Similarly in the Baptist Convention, which was held in Washington during the latter part of May, there was no attempt on the part of the Convention as a whole to favor one side as against the other in the Fundamentalist-Modernist controversy, but there was insistence upon the supreme importance of toleration and good will. The Fundamentalist leaders of the Baptist Bible Union, who had spent the week before the Convention in meetings in which they breathed out threatenings and slaughter for those who did not hold their views, were repulsed. But other Fundamentalist leaders joined with the more liberal elements in the Convention in promoting mutual understanding and co-operation. When

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the question of the Park Avenue Church (the object of the extreme Fundamentalists' attack because of the liberal views of its minister, Dr. Fosdick) came up for discussion, the question, after a dignified debate, was settled on the basis of a compromise which on the one side left to the local church the determination of its requirements for membership in its own body, and, on the other, declared that only "immersed members" of churches practicing open membership would be acceptable as delegates to the Convention. A pleasant suggestion was made that from October 1 of the current year to the 31st of the following March all sections of the denomination should agree "to declare an armistice on controversy" and give themselves to evangelism and practical Christian work. Even this mild proposal did not satisfy the extreme controversialists, who want an open season on heresy hunting all the year round; but it was referred to a committee of fifteen, who may serve the same function among the Baptists as the committee of the same number who have been laboring among the Presbyterians for the peace of the Church.

In the Gospel the word "heresy" or "heretic" does not appear. Jesus mentioned a heretic, not to rebuke him for his heresy but to immortalize him as an example for all mankind—the Good Samaritan. In the Epistles the words "heretic" and "heresy" connote by their context contentiousness, uncharitableness, and revilings, except in the one instance in which Paul acknowledges that he is a heretic himself. The real danger to the Church is not heresy of opinion but heresy of conduct and character. In his letter to the Romans Paul described that form of heresy which should be the real concern of the Church when he wrote, "He that hath not the spirit of Christ is none of his."

Surpluses

ECONOMISTS have pointed out that one of the chief differences between American civilization and that of the Continent lies in the size of our surplus which is productively employed. Surpluses on the Continent have gone into maintaining extravagant formalities for the few. Broadly speaking, in America they have been turned into the creation of better facilities of life for the many.

Surpluses exist in other things than money. Civilization itself is a product of these various surpluses. The man who has no energy left over after earning his daily bread has no surplus energy for cultivating his mind and his spirit. The man who devotes his surplus energy to trivial and inconsequential things has likewise no time or strength for affairs of spiritual and intellectual importance.

Perhaps this is why the artist in a garret sometimes produces better work than his more prosperous brother with inherited money or a facile gift of producing pot-boilers that really set the pot aboil. The artist in the garret has a more genuine surplus of energy and spirit than the man who, on the face of things, seems to have a greater surplus of leisure.

We do not worry about America's cash surplus. What we ought to worry about is whether our surplus energies are not being diverted into channels which water no fertile soil. What profit is there in sending messages on the wings of the lightning if we have nothing to send which would warrant even transmission by canal boat?

Who Was Casaubon?

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT

Contributing Editor of The Outlook

THE other evening at a dinner given in New York in behalf of the American Historical Association Senator Beveridge made an effective speech on the value of biographical history to statesmen and men of affairs. On such a subject Mr. Beveridge speaks with authority, for as a practicing lawyer he has dealt with matters of business, as a member of the United States Senate he has been concerned with perplexing problems of statesmanship, and as author of one of the great works of biography in the English language—the "Life of John Marshall"—he knows from experience the human interest and importance of historical research and records.

Prompted by Senator Beveridge's speech, I turned to my book-shelves the next day and began somewhat aimlessly to look over the titles of the too limited number of volumes of biography and history which I possess. My eye lighted on the "Life of Isaac Casaubon," by Mark Pattison, which I dare say I had not taken down, except possibly for purposes of dusting, since I bought it and read it some thirty years ago. It attracted me then, as well as upon the occasion of which I am now speaking, not because of the subject, but because of the author.

Mark Pattison, the rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, is one of the delightful figures of English literary life in the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century. He was a contemporary and colleague of the still more delightful Jowett, of Balliol. They were both classical scholars as well as clergymen of the Church of England, and were both suspected of theological heresy in their day, when the controversy between "Modernism" and "Fundamentalism" raged at Oxford quite as violently as it raged not long ago in the State of Tennessee. In his young manhood Pattison was a follower of Cardinal Newman. But his mind was of too inquiring and rational a type to submit to intellectual authority or to be content with dogma, and, although always a conservative in matters of taste and form, he became a good deal of a radical, and even a gentle cynic, in the realm of thought. It is related of him that once when one of his Oxford students came to him for some advice as to what course he should pursue when he entered politics on graduating from Oxford Pattison replied: "My advice to you is to vote with the Whigs, but to dine with the Tories." Much light is thrown upon his attitude of mind by the final paragraph of his life of Casaubon. It reads as follows: "His greatest failure was in handling church antiquity, because he was searching it as an armory of consecrated precedent, not with the analysis of the critical historian. . . . When, in the very conception of the problem, the intellectual activity is engaged in the service of a religious interest, a scientific solution cannot be looked for. To search antiquity with a polemical object is destructive of that equilibrium of the reason, the imagination, and the taste, that even temper of philosophical calm, that singleness of purpose, which are required in order that a past time may mirror itself on the mind in true outline and proportion." This is sound and useful doctrine for the political as well as the religious biographer. The political as well as the ecclesiastical

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

partisan either consciously distorts the truth or unconsciously sees it distorted.

Mark Pattison's *magnum opus* was his biography of Casaubon. This is not surprising, for Pattison was primarily a man of letters and Casaubon, in the generation following Erasmus, was one of the founders of the modern profession of letters, if it may be called a profession. There were, of course, men of letters in Greece and Rome, but during the eclipse of the Middle Ages literature ceased to be regarded as one of the fine arts and degenerated into a mere controversial weapon. Erasmus revived the art in Europe and England, and Casaubon literally followed in his footsteps. He was born in Geneva in 1559, of Huguenot parents who had fled from Gascony to escape being burned alive by the fanatical religious mobs of the day. The boy Isaac became a pupil at the academy of Geneva, which was the lower school of the Calvinistic University that had already made the Swiss city on the banks of Lake Leman famous throughout Europe. Boys in American preparatory schools who think that they are subjected to severe discipline might well ponder Mark Pattison's pen picture of this Geneva school:

> That the discipline maintained was rigorous, and that it had a strictly church character—both these facts contributed to accredit the school throughout the reformed countries. In the school the hour of opening was six in summer, seven in winter. The boys brought their breakfast with them, and ate it on the benches of the schoolroom. They might not bring anything but the simplest food, the same for rich and poor. The classrooms were open to all the rigors of the season. In November, 1564, a master having petitioned that the windows might be glazed, the council took it into its consideration. The decision arrived at was that "the children might, if they liked, paste paper over the openings next their seats." There was a charcoal brazier in each classroom in the very cold weather, at which, when the fingers refused their office, they might be thawed for a few seconds. All the pupils had to attend in their place at church the Wednesday morning sermon, on Sunday three times, morning and afternoon sermon and catechism. Absence without a valid excuse was followed by punishment.

In spite of this rigor, or perhaps by reason of it, young Casaubon made such progress that at twenty-three years of age he became Professor of Greek in the University. If the American preparatory school boy should regard Casaubon's school life as being one of hardship, what must be the view of the American university professor of his professorial life. His fixed stipend was ten pounds a year and rooms in the college. With this modest provision for his support he married and produced eighteen children. He and his wife undoubtedly had some economic problems to struggle with, for the records of the University speak of "the necessities of his family which adds to itself annually." The Council of the University had some sympathy with the young teacher, for in the tenth year of his professorship it is recorded that they gave him by special dispensation a present of about fifty dollars in cash, twenty-five bushels of wheat, and some red wine.

Casaubon's reputation as a Greek scholar, a teacher, and a man of letters rapidly spread to other centers of learning. When he was thirty-six years old, he was called to Montpellier, in the south of France, which justly boasted then, and is entitled to boast to-day, of being the seat of one of the oldest universities in Continental Europe. As Mark Pattison says, he had outgrown Geneva; he had become, as was afterwards remarked of Madame de Staël, *"trop grand poisson pour notre lac"*—too big a fish for Lake Geneva. At Montpellier Casaubon's lectures on literature and history became extremely popular and were frequented not only by undergraduates but by gray-haired lawyers and doctors. "If any stranger of distinction passed by Montpellier," says Mark Pattison, "one of the amusements provided for him was to hear Casaubon. The hour assigned to Casaubon was the hour of honor, 4 P.M., the latest hour in the academical day, in order to allow the class of professional men the opportunity of attending after their business was over." It is not likely, however, even with this gift of popular appeal, that Casaubon had much influence upon the French aristocracy, for in his day the upper nobility of France was illiterate and prided itself on not belonging to the intellectual caste. The great Duc de Montmorency, Constable of France, could not even write his name.

From Montpellier Casaubon was called to Paris. This invitation Casaubon was glad to accept, not only because Paris was the intellectual capital of Europe, but for a more prosaic reason. He wanted to get near a good printing-press; the best type, paper, and printers were in those days in Paris. "When proof sheets could not be transmitted by a rapid post," says Pattison, "you could only print where you lived. To print in Paris you must be in Paris."

From Paris the lovers of learning summoned Casaubon to London. Here he was treated by the learned and influential with distinction, but by the populace with malice simply because he was a Frenchman. In those days the London riffraff "thought it meritorious to 'eave 'alf a brick at a Frenchman."

> His windows were more than once broken by stones. He appealed, not to the city authorities, but to the archbishop, for protection. He had lived, he said, twelve years in Paris, in the most bigoted quarter of the city, close to the cordeliers, and other furious enemies of his [the newly organized Protestant] church, without molestation. Now the streets were not safe for him; he was pursued with abuse, or with stones, his children were beaten. On one occasion he appeared himself at Theobald's with a black eye. Some ruffian had hit him a blow with his fist, probably while the coach, in which he was driving, was progressing slowly through the narrow and crowded streets of the city. . . . The London street bullies were not likely to have heard of his learned letters against the Jesuits. Had the Catholics ventured to assault Casaubon, he would have been immediately taken under the protection of the 'prentices, who were violent "no-popery" boys.

Casaubon visited Oxford, but did not find much in it to enlist his sympathy. It is surprising but instructive to find Mark Pattison, himself an Oxford man, sharing in Casaubon's distaste for the spirit of that great University in the period of the Reformation. "Of any special interest in science, learning, or the highest culture, there is no trace. The conception of classical learning as Casaubon conceived, and attempted to realize it, was unknown." Oxford, while "taking its full share in all the party feeling, passion, prejudice, religious sentiment" of the day, was "wholly destitute of any power to vivify, to correct, to instruct, to enlighten."

Thus, although Casaubon left hardly a single line of his voluminous writings which may be profitably read to-day, his life and experiences are of unforgetable value as a historical record of the progress of learning and of university teaching. He is one of the great defenders of literature as one of the fine arts, and his case is a striking confirmation of Senator Beveridge's claim that a knowledge of biographical history is essential in any wise discussion of current problems.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Roufos the Ready

How a New Statesman Has Bettered the Relations Between Greece and Her Neighbors

Correspondence by ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN

The Outlook's Editor in Europe

MIDDLING tall, square-set, robust, vigorous; his step light but energetic; his hair dark brown and graying; his smile frank, attractive; his eyes a soft brown but snapping; yet his voice not harsh but conciliatory—such is the portrait of a new actor on the European diplomatic stage. To use his own words, M. Kanakaris Roufos, the Greek Foreign Minister, has already changed the methods of mutual understanding with various states."

Albania

FOR a very long time anarchy has reigned on the border of Epirus (that northernmost Greek province to the west), because there are several villages thoroughly Greek in population on the other side of the frontier in Albania.

The new Greek Government, though established as a so-called military dictatorship, is much less drastic for the Albanians than were its predecessors. It decided to protect the Albanians against any irregular Greek propaganda of whatever nature.

The Albanians are delighted. Result: For the moment at least, peace reigns where for centuries there has been only conflict.

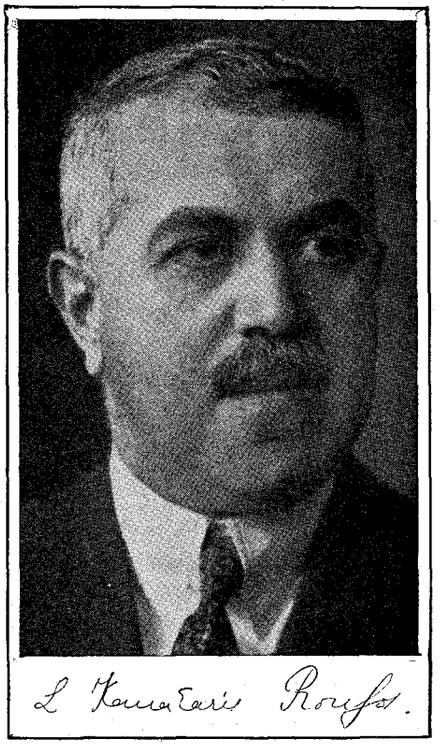
Italy

THE influence of the Albanian solution has had its due repercussion on Greco-Italian relations. In furtherance of Italian ambitions in the eastern Mediterranean, Rome has naturally regarded Greece askance. Not only is Italy now mistress of the dozen Greek islands known as the Dodecanese; she aspires also to control the near-by region of Adalia, in Asia Minor, formerly connected with Magna Græcia. Of course none of this pleases Greece.

Instead, then, of moping in his corner or trying to negotiate at arm's length, M. Roufos took the bit in his teeth. He went right to Rome.

Face to face with Signor Mussolini, M. Roufos reviewed the Greek situation and, presto, Greco-Italian relations suddenly became what they had not been before. M. Roufos remarked: "After long years of tension, we actually reached a frank intimacy."

And why not, economically, anyway? For Greece needs what Italy produces.



L. Kanakaris Roufos.

I was not surprised, then, to learn that the Greek Government had obtained from the Italian Government a credit of no less than ten million dollars for the purchase in Italy of such commodities as telegraphic and telephonic apparatus, railway material, textiles, arms.

The Italian Duce's comment is as follows: "The Italian Government and people are particularly pleased at the re-establishment of friendly relations between our two countries. Both are Mediterranean and notably maritime countries. The same sea, the same interests, and—may we say?—the same history unite them. This re-establishment of friendly relations will, I am sure, be increasingly evident through common co-operation."

I wanted to discover also whether Italy had promised her benevolent neutrality in Balkan questions.

Jugoslavia

ABOVE everything the crisis with Jugoslavia makes the Greeks anxious. This crisis is due to the Belgrade Government's demands concerning the Salonika free zone and the Greek railway connecting this port with the Serbian frontier.

Here also M. Roufos has gained some victory. He did not use this word; he is too modest. He simply said: "I have fully acknowledged the just claims of Serbian, Bulgarian, and even Albanian commerce towards reaching the Ægean Sea, and, what is equally important, our own duty in facilitating this as much as possible without infringing upon our sovereignty. Greece has gone to the limit of concessions compatible with sovereign rights."

M. Roufos added: "I have also treated the question from a technical, not from a political, point of view. I have just had a talk here concerning the matter with M. Nintitch, Jugoslav Foreign Minister, and I found him a reasonable man." Indeed, one sees frequently evidences of the desirability of bringing together from time to time at Geneva the Foreign Ministers of the different countries; they would not otherwise have such opportunities.

Nevertheless M. Nintitch's Government had put forward demands not at all reasonable. Who, then, was their real instigator? Of course, I did not inquire of M. Roufos as to this. I surmised, however, that the source was not M. Nintitch himself; that it might be some sudden, impulsive Croat influence to which the Foreign Minister had to bow in order to hold Jugoslavia as "the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes" together. Or, did the influence come from farther afield? If that means Italy, M. Roufos had just gained a big crumb of comfort in carrying away from Rome, as he said, "a concordance of views and a solution of all pending questions, Greek sovereignty being maintained intact." And, what is more, "the bond between Greece and Italy, having regard, above all, towards peaceful ends, hampers neither Italy nor Greece in their relations with third Powers."

If M. Roufos can revivify the old Serbo-Greek pact, it may become the seed of a Balkan Locarno.

Turkey

AMONG other and even graver questions between Greece and Turkey there is that of Maritza, the river forming the Thracian frontier.

The Lausanne Conference was supposed to have settled the matter, but

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Turkey later claimed the Greek delta of the river. The Conference had not indicated this. In accord with the Lausanne Treaty, the Greeks declared, the present Mixed Commission had no right to decide concerning the delta's possession. The Turks contest this. The Greeks were willing to submit the question to The Hague Court. The Turks refused. In consequence, Greece appealed to the League of Nations, asking a court decision. Agreeably with its habitual procedure, the League Council invited the Turkish Government to send a representative to be present here during this discussion. Turkey declined, but, in the end, acted just as in the Mosul matter—that is to say, she refused to participate, and, after a while, changed her mind.

The significance of this question of the Maritza is not so much in the small bit of territory involved as in the possibly ensuing international consequence. Turkey may find that, after all, she has more to gain by working with the other nations than against them. Certainly, those others, above all Greece, would breathe more freely by such decision.

Geneva.

Federal Prohibition as Seen from Kansas

By ELMER T. PETERSON

TWENTY-FIVE years after Kansas had adopted its State constitutional amendment and laws against the traffic in intoxicating liquors one could buy beer, wine, whisky, or almost any other kind of alcoholic beverage over the bar in practically all of the larger cities, under the very noses of policemen, sheriffs, and other enforcement officers.

If a Kansas Rip Van Winkle had gone to sleep in Wichita in 1906, when State prohibition was a quarter of a century old, and should have been awakened in New York this year, he would have been amazed at how seriously the people were taking the prohibitory law in the Nation's largest city. He would have rubbed his eyes at the fact that in New York it is rather difficult to have liquor served over the bar, and that most drinkers have to resort to the services of bootleggers.

In Wichita, when this hypothetical Rip Van Winkle went to sleep, there were one hundred saloons opening boldly on the streets, in charge of white-aproned bartenders. Police officers stopped in to get drinks any time they wanted them, and passed the time of day. At the end of the month a regular fine of $100 or $200 was paid to the city, and the word was business as usual.

And so when a Kansas old residenter is asked what he thinks of Federal prohibition by this time, he shrugs his shoulders and says, "The first twenty-five years are the hardest."

The New York wet advocate or modificationist says:

"Oh, but you can't compare Kansas with New York, for Kansas is a rural State and New York is mostly urban."

And the answer is that Wichita, Kansas City (Kansas), Topeka, Leavenworth, and possibly Pittsburg and Atchison, were urban enough for twenty-five years to nullify State prohibition. They were against prohibition enforcement as long as that New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other large cities are apparently against prohibition enforcement now. And so the rural-State argument does not hold good. Kansas, in fact, is a parallel to what the Nation as a whole is experiencing.

IN 1879 the Prohibition Amendment was first proposed in Kansas, and on November 2, 1880, the people adopted it by vote. In 1881 appropriate legislation was passed.

In the rural districts and small towns there was a partial degree of success in enforcement, but the prohibitory law generally was in very feeble health. Even in the small town of Liberal, in southwestern Kansas, it was impossible to secure convictions under the law until the turn of the century, according to Judge W. E. Hutchinson, whose judicial district included this community. Clear cases were built up, with no rebuttal of importance, and juries would release the defendant, simply because the juries did not believe in the prohibitory law themselves.

The typical situation at Liberal shows that a law like the prohibitory statute, affecting intimate human conduct as it does, is more dependent upon public sentiment for enforcement than most laws.

In the town of Medicine Lodge, which produced Jerry Simpson, Carrie Nation, former Senator Long, present Representative Tincher, and other celebrities, there were 18 saloons to 1,200 population at the turn of the century.

In 1901 Carrie Nation went to Wichita and became the John Brown of State prohibition when she smashed mirrors, fixtures, and bottles in a hotel bar in a spectacular if ill-advised raid. Although this act did not have any immediate effect upon enforcement, it did dramatize the situation and aroused the public conscience so that subsequent efforts to enforce were made simpler.

In 1887 the State Legislature, which was predominantly dry, despite the many wet areas in the State, did a significant thing when it sought to override the virtual state of local option which existed by enacting a law creating a Board of Police Commissioners of three, whose duty it was to oversee law enforcement in all cities of the first class. However, this effort was not fruitful of result, for the larger cities remained wet.

Wichita, which is the largest city in Kansas next to Kansas City, Kansas, which is the little sister of Kansas City, Missouri, was the most serious problem. It happened that Henry J. Allen, editor of the Ottawa "Herald," moved to Wichita and bought the "Beacon" at the crucial stage. He was young and full of fight, and immediately opened fire on the saloons. Immediately there was a deafening howl of protest. "If you drive out the saloons, grass will grow in the streets of Wichita," declared one of the organs of the wets. The town was turned upside down, all on the simple matter of enforcing a law that had been on the statute-books for more than a quarter of a century. However, there was displayed proof of the fact that public sentiment is the all-important thing, for a city election was held, and John Graham, the dry candidate, was elected in spite of the adverse predictions of most of the wise politicians, who had taken Wichita's wetness as a matter of course.

THE movement started at Wichita swept the State, and W. R. Stubbs, the next Governor, saw to it that the rest of the open saloons were closed up.

Until that time the Democratic Party in Kansas had quite consistently put a resubmission plank in the platform. The party leaders held exactly the same opinion that is held by notable wet politicians in the East to-day—namely, that "sumptuary laws" are unjust and that each locality should be allowed to say

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

for itself whether it would have liquor. Exactly the same arguments were heard in Kansas from 1880 to 1907 that are now heard in New York or Baltimore or Philadelphia.

After 1910 a man would no more consider running for office on a resubmission or modification platform than he would consider advocating the return of slavery.

And yet frankness compels one to say that Kansas was more or less wet.

THE controversy raged. It was argued that the State ought to have the power to interpret the amendment and the law so as to let in light liquors, or to permit physicians to have latitude in prescribing liquor, or to permit importation from other States.

Finally, in 1917, Kansas enacted its "Bone Dry Law," which was a terror to lawbreakers.

Previous to that time there had been a tightening up on enforcement by resort to injunctions and the padlocking of property used as joints. The new law strengthened this idea and made it possible to confiscate automobiles used in the transportation of liquor. In other ways the property rights of the owners of joints were touched. The grating of the pocket nerve was the final effective expedient. Possession was made an offense. Transportation was made practically impossible. Kansas became almost as dry as the nickname of its new law.

THE passing of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law was one of the worst setbacks that Kansas has had.

The effect of this dramatic period was threefold. There began an era of "buck-passing" in which local enforcement officers depended upon Federal officers to do the enforcing. The Federal machinery was incompetent for such a large situation, and its officers were too hard to reach by public opinion, being appointed by politicians, whereas the sheriffs and other local enforcement officers were directly answerable to the people. In the second place, there was a "smart Aleck" spirit, superinduced by the innumerable jokes about "hooch," home brew, and bootlegging coming from the East by way of vaudeville, movies, newspapers, magazines, and books. Flask-toting, which prior to 1917 would have been considered disreputable, was given quasi-respectability. In the third place, juries had a relapse, not only respecting the liquor law, but also the banking laws, banditry, and even murder. Again it became difficult to convict, even with perfect evidence.

Consequently there is some sentiment in Kansas now that the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Law should not have been passed, because local enforcement is more practical and effective, since public opinion, after all, is the essential background for the successful enforcement of a peculiar law like the prohibitory statute. On the other hand, there is sentiment among former "liberals" that the Federal law is a fine thing. A hotel man of my acquaintance who spent most of his life in Chicago, who does not hesitate to take a drink himself and has a vexing problem to keep his own hotel dry, told me recently that he considered the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act the best thing that ever happened.

A Nationally known attorney who lives in Kansas and who has observed the entire course of prohibition, but has never been an active prohibitionist himself, being very conservative in his views, analyzes the situation thus:

"I believe, like Senator Borah, that modification of the Volstead Act is impossible. Modification really means nullification. I believe that any attempt to permit intoxicating liquor to be sold will be contrary to the Constitution.

"The Federal Government can do three things well: It can prohibit smuggling. It can regulate manufacture. It can regulate inter-State commerce. But it cannot regulate the activities of bootleggers. Therefore, in my opinion, the Federal Government should work out a system of co-operative enforcement, as far as possible, wherein the local officers take over the problem of handling bootlegging. To that extent I believe in Federal prohibition. When all is said and done, however, the enforcement depends upon public sentiment.

"I believe, with Attorney-General Sargent, whose opinions were recently expressed in The Outlook, that there must be a keener conscience which will make the buyer equally guilty with the seller. In the old days at Wichita, when there were open saloons in spite of the prohibitory law, no element of bribery was involved in buying a drink, because the seller was acting for the general public—whoever cared to buy. The bootlegger, however, acts specifically for his private customer. Therefore the customer is accessory before the fact, and is guilty of bribery. The sum paid for liquor does not represent the market value of the liquor. A part of it consists of a bribe to compensate the bootlegger for the risk of obtaining the stuff.

"In other ways the public conscience must be aroused. The easy contempt for lawbreaking does not fit well with the American idea of justice and right living. When public opinion demands it, the law will be enforced."

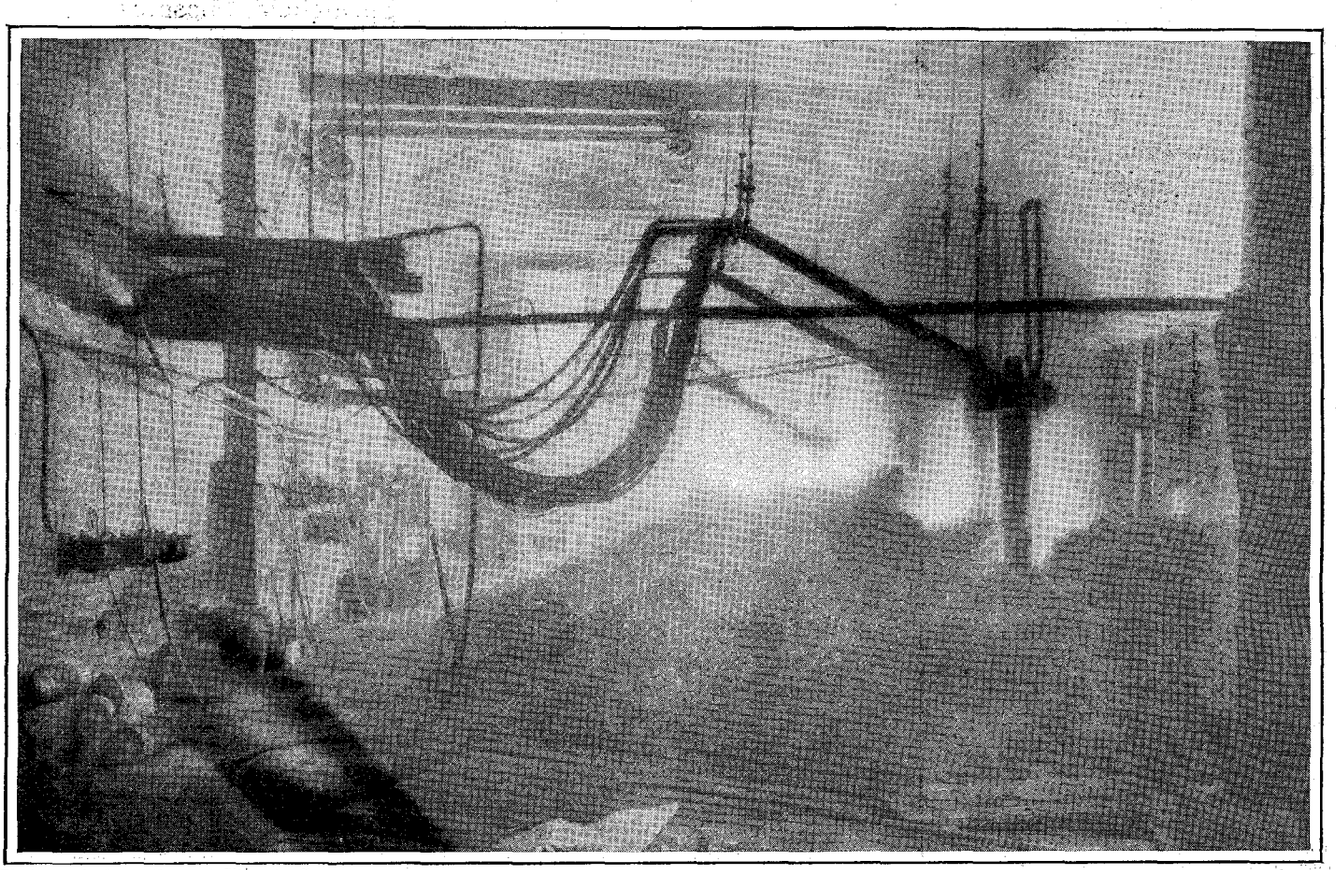
THE people of Kansas are not ignorant of the difficulties in the way of enforcement in the large urban centers. Frankly, there is more skepticism in Kansas than ever as to the ultimate success of Federal prohibition. But occasionally a light breaks through the clouds. An incident in my own experience is enlightening. In a recent trip to New York I visited with a charming gentleman who is manager of a large resort hotel not far from the metropolis. He was formerly bartender in a well-known New York hotel. The extent to which he had succeeded in making his own institution dry was astonishing to me, after I had heard the many stories of flagrant violation in and near the large Eastern cities. His policy was to invite all liquor drinkers to stay away, and any employee found drinking or selling liquor was immediately discharged. Although a former bartender he expressed satisfaction with Federal prohibition and was inclined to pooh-pooh the modification talk as being a smoke-screen.

From the Kansas point of view, therefore, the situation resolves itself somewhat as follows:

The law is still being violated, in Kansas as well as in other States. There are many wishful modificationists in Kansas. There are some who think the Canadian dispensary system would work, but not many. Kansas was not responsible for the National Prohibition Amendment and Law, as some metropolitan newspapers are claiming, for Kansas had the company of 42 other States in ratifying the Amendment. Nobody in Kansas believes that there is the slightest possibility of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment. The preponderant opinion is that attempted modification would be in fact nullification. The general condition is not altogether encouraging. But the only thing remaining to be done is to educate public opinion and enforce the Federal law. And this can only be done by local public opinion.

Taking the long view, there are conservative and perfectly sane public men in Kansas who believe that a reasonably strict degree of enforcement can be obtained ultimately in New York and other large cities. They are men who travel and are well acquainted with conditions in the large cities. They base their opinion, not on what they see now, but on what they have seen in Kansas, where an apparently impossible condition was changed by reason of the coming of a more sensitive public conscience. But "the first twenty-five years are the hardest."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Photograph from General Electric Co.

An Electric Arc Furnace Making Abrasives at Niagara Falls

Fully ninety per cent of the electrical energy generated at the Falls is used for industrial heating

The New Gift of Prometheus

By CHARLES FITZHUGH TALMAN

TO Prometheus's ancient gift of fire there has lately been added another, scarcely less epochal. The earlier boon raised man above the brutes. The new one bids fair to fellow him with the gods.

The achievements made possible by the use of electric heat as a substitute for heat derived from fuel are certainly of such a kind as our ancestors would have deemed it almost a sacrilege to aspire to. "Demiurgic" is perhaps the best word for them. Thanks to electricity, we have begun to employ in our workshops and our laboratories such prodigious intensities of heat as once molded the planets to their present shapes, and as even now keep the lamps of heaven aglow. The temperature at the surface of the sun is something like 6,000 degrees centigrade. At the Mount Wilson Observatory, in California, a temperature of 20,000 degrees has been attained for a brief instant by a process of exploding wires with an electrical discharge. Less transitory heat at 5,500 degrees has been yielded at the Nela Laboratory, in Cleveland, by a tungsten arc under high pressure. In the ordinary carbon arc the temperature is about 3,500 degrees centigrade—more than double that of the terrific inferno inside a fuel-fired Portland cement kiln.

The electric furnace is still in its infancy, yet it has already duplicated some of nature's most ambitious primeval feats in the production of mineral compounds from the most refractory elements, besides creating some that nature apparently failed to. The developments of this device within the past twenty years have been—to use the tiresome inevitable word—revolutionary, and they open up vistas of boundless romance for the next twenty.

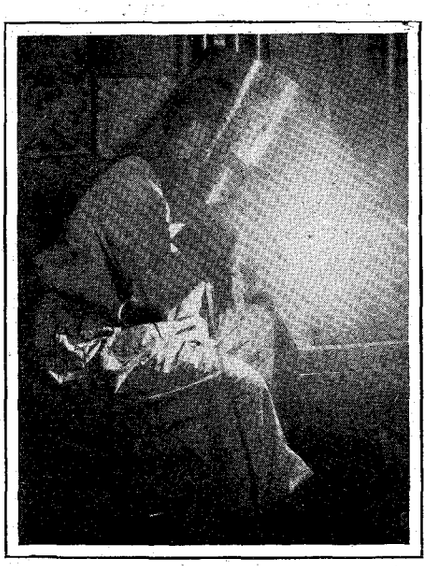


Photo from Society for Electrical Development

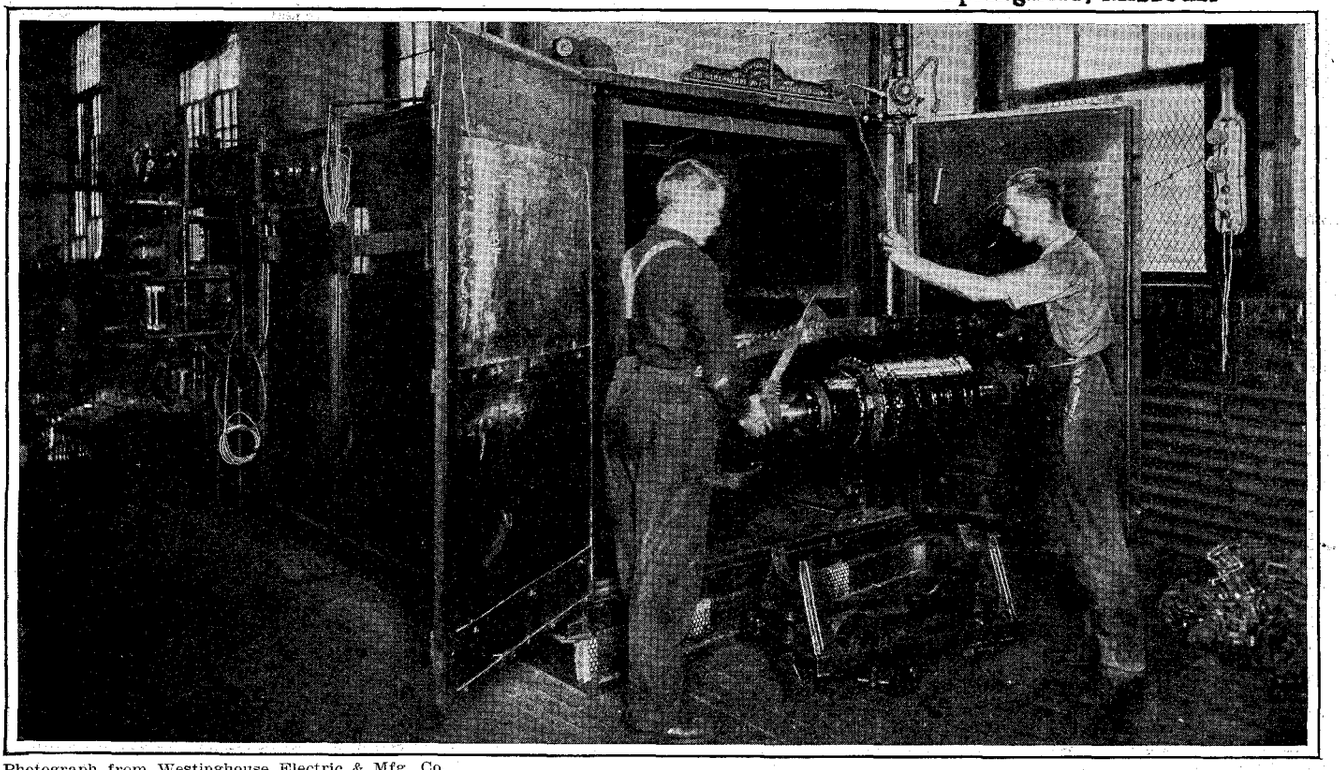
Electric Arc Welding

Note the costume worn by the operator to protect his eyes from the intense glare and his body from the heat

Everybody has heard of the electrochemical wonders enacted at Niagara Falls. Each year the electric furnaces there turn out thousands of tons of carborundum, which sells for a few cents a pound, instead of three times the price of gold, which Acheson got for the first few carats of it he sold to jewelers in 1891. Artificial graphite, artificial corundum (known as "alundum," etc.), calcium carbide (the source of acetylene), and, most important of all, aluminum, are other electric-furnace products for which the Falls are famous. The novel industries producing these things are well known, yet few people realize the extent to which they have absorbed the electric energy generated by the har-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri



Photograph from Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

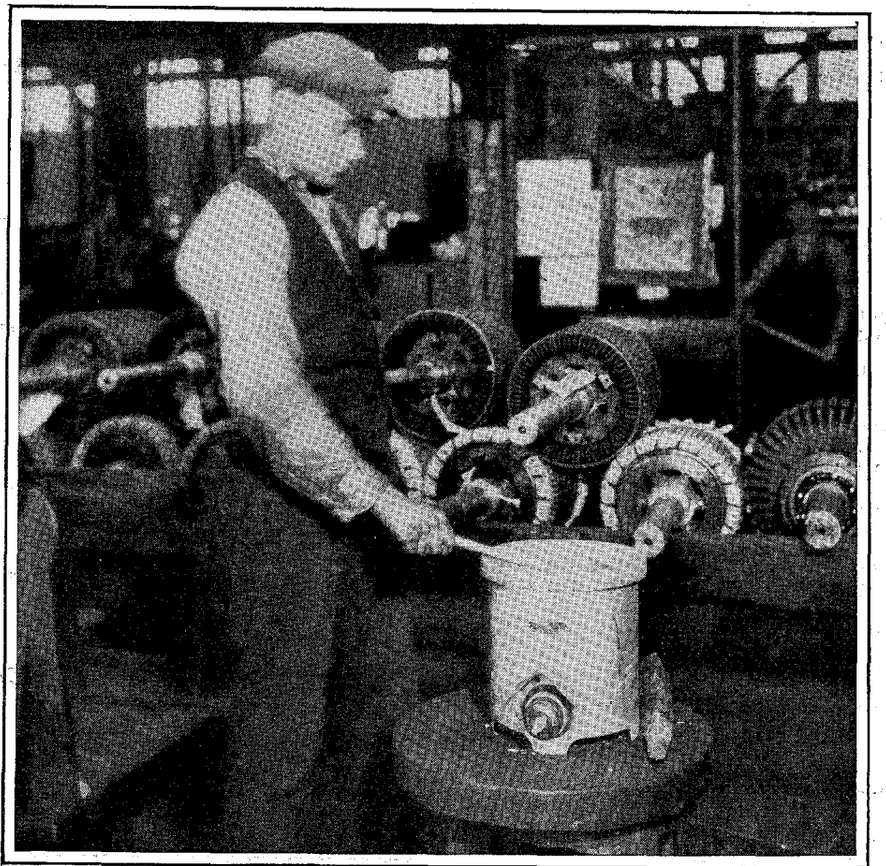
One Use of the Electric Oven

This picture shows the process of baking varnish on railway motor armatures in an electric oven. The varnish, in order to form a dependable insulation, must be dried rapidly at a definite temperature after it has been applied and before it can absorb moisture from the air. This oven, which holds twelve armatures, has heat-insulated metal walls and a system for maintaining air circulation. More or less similar ovens are used for drying paint, enamel, japan, etc. Another large class of electrically heated ovens includes those used for annealing metals and glass

nessed cataract. Ninety per cent of it is now used in the form of *heat*.

Electric melting furnaces and heat-treating ovens have become familiar adjuncts of metallurgy in the course of a little more than a decade. Among their manifold advantages the principal one is that they make possible extreme accuracy of operation and at the same time almost do away with the necessity of skilled attendance. Thus by improving the quality of the product and economizing labor they justify the manufacturer in paying a somewhat higher price for electric heat than he would pay for heat produced by combustion. Electricity applied to annealing glass, firing china, baking enamel, drying paint and varnish, vulcanizing rubber, roasting coffee, melting glue and solder—and so on, through a long list of industrial heating processes—accomplishes similar economies in operation and makes similar improvements in results.

Novel applications of electric heat are cropping up every day. About six years ago there was launched in England the first steel ship in which electric welding entirely replaced riveting—an event more sensational and fraught with much greater practical possibilities than the advent of ships built of concrete. Now we hear of electrically welded steel buildings, as strong as those put together with rivets and, it is claimed, far cheaper to erect.



Photograph from Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

The Electric Solder Pot

Here is one of a great variety of devices in which electric heat is used for melting lead, tin, solder, babbitt, glue, and other substances that are applied in molten form in the industries. Electric heating is especially valuable in typesetting machines, as the type metal must be kept at a very uniform temperature in order to form a sharp surface when cast. A kindred use of electricity is for keeping paraffin at the correct temperature when waterproofing caps of milk bottles, paper drinking cups, etc. Absence of flame makes the electric "fire" pot (so called) safer than pots heated by fire

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Bringing Back the Newfoundland Dog

By Don C. Seitz

HALF a century ago the most popular dog in America was the Newfoundland. He has been fading out of the scene for several decades, and his going has proved a National loss. The first real friend I ever had was a Newfoundland pup, up in Malone, New York, where I was the forlorn small son of the new minister, and under suspicion accordingly. I did not acquire a social position with the other fellows until Captain, a noble rough-coated canine living across the street, took me into his regard. After that I was a personage. Nervous mothers would always let their small boys go in swimming if there was a Newfoundland dog in the party. It will be perceived that Captain gave me a status that I probably would never have otherwise enjoyed.

Planning a winter trip to Newfoundland last December, I looked forward with eagerness to meeting the Newfoundland dog on his native heath, but alas! he was not there—that is, to any great extent. I saw one splendid specimen of a full-grown male, and a few of smaller sizes. Inquiry evoked the reply that the strain of pure bloods had pretty well run out. This was a melancholy discovery. It appeared that, in the great need of dogs for sled work in the season of snow, Labrador Eskimo breeds, which are powerful travelers, had been imported, with many *mésalliances* resulting, the effect of which was to spoil the pure Newfoundland strain.

Probably to most Americans the Newfoundland dog means more than to its native isle. So it was something of a shock to find him neglected in his own land and allowed to become a mongrel. It was interesting, therefore, as the result of a rather amazed inquiry, to learn that several kennels had been established with the view of bringing the big dog back. On returning to the United States, I made the further discovery that there existed the North American Newfoundland Dog Club, whose object was the restoration of the breed to popular favor and to its royal lineage, inaugurated and kept in motion by Dr. M. J. Fenton, of Wellesley, Massachusetts; R. A. Gillespie of Abbotsford, Quebec; J. H. Clarke, Paterson, New Jersey; Edward H. Morris, of Sparkill, New York, secretary; and representatives in the form of vice-presidents for States and Provinces, are listed as follows: Colorado, F. D. Hart, Kiowa; Montana, S. T. Greer, Plentyville; Georgia, Albert E. Teele, Atlanta; Illinois, Joel L. Birkey, Shelbyville; Massachusetts, D. Leverone, Framingham; Ohio, J. H. Salzer, Springfield; New Jersey, Thomas J. Devery, Lamberton; Missouri, Dr. Louis R. Padberg, St. Louis; New York, D. C. Williams, Jordan; Pennsylvania, W. G. H. Acheson, Pittsburgh. Canadian representatives are: New Brunswick, Isaac Hann, Little River; Saskatchewan, F. E. A. Fearweather, Vawn. In Newfoundland H. Macpherson, of St. John's, is taking the lead in bringing the big dogs back to their own.

Champion Chieftain, owned by Dr. M. J. Fenton of Wellesley, Massachusetts

The Newfoundland dog is not indigenous to the island, but is the result of soil, climate, and food upon sundry breeds brought thither by the French fishermen from Harfleur in the seventeenth century to protect the flocks of settlers who remained behind finally after the smacks sailed home. These were in the main the cream-white sheep dogs of the Pyrenees, good-sized animals, deep chested, dignified, and reliable. Expertly described, "they had deep flews, affording plenty of space for the olfactory nerves," which gave them good noses—an important adjunct to a dog. They also had thick coats of mingled coarse and fine hair that lay close to the body and guarded it well against the northern cold. Their eyes possessed "almost human pathos," being besides "deep, small, and searching," an indication of courage, strength, and resolution.

These were the French contributions

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to the family. The English brought black curly-coated retrievers, with long heads and hard mouths, used to plunging into water after game, besides being quick of eye and alert in their movements. The cross between the two gave us our Newfoundland, both black and black-and-white.

For intelligence and faithfulness the Newfoundland dog is without a rival. His talent for rescuing the drowning has become a tradition. Broad-bosomed and strong, he can face waves and currents and bring back the persons endangered. For pure friendliness he is superior to most men. The fine eyes, splendid features, and beautiful coats of the real Newfoundland, whether coal black or black and white, make him most attractive. More than other dogs he also possesses a sense of humor.

All dogs have their friends and defenders, so it is not aimed to exalt the Newfoundland at the expense of other sorts. He takes up a good deal of room and is essentially designed for open spaces. Fitted into the farm or country residence, his value as a watch-dog is very high, but his greatest merit is that of a friend and companion. The beautiful animal pictured with this article is a dweller in Dr. Fenton's kennels at Wellesley, Massachusetts. That he is of pure pedigree goes without saying, while for magnificence of demeanor and strength of character it would be hard to duplicate him in the animal kingdom.

The American Chesapeake Bay dog is a cousin of the Newfoundland, while the lordly St. Bernard is a full kinsman. So is the Landseer dog of Great Britain. Incidentally, one is reminded that George Calvert, who established Maryland, made his first colonizing essay in Newfoundland.

Hard-Hearted Andy

By BILL ADAMS

I'VE an old friend by the name of Andy. Years ago he commanded the ship Andromeda. He is short, square, and gruff. You can easily imagine him with a teak belaying-pin in his fist, chasing a terrified foremast hand. And you can imagine him on the poop of his ship, his eye cocked to windward as the moon rides up from her ocean bed and glides into a black bank of clouds. Old Andromeda is down, her lee bulwark just awash. Sprays fly over her in wide white sheets. The moon glints from an instantaneous cloud crack, and in that momentary light Andromeda's gilded trucks flash. Her pallid canvas looms ghostly over a sea on which no magic casements ever looked. Mid-ocean. Sailor's sea.

It is eight bells, midnight. The men of mate's and second mate's watches are out, all hands, sailors and apprentices. The mate has said "Stand by!" Holding to hatch and rail and rope, they wait, ready to rush up Andromeda's masts and gather in some of her sail. The wind roars. The sea roars. Andromeda drives through the sea. The foremast hands are muttering curses. In a moment something will go—spar, mast, or sail. Hard work for all hands from midnight on till morning, and on again until repairs are made, with no rest time.

The second mate thrusts his face close to the mate's face, asking shall he lower away. "Crazy—crazy—old fool's crazy," says he.

The mate grumbles: "Hold on! He'd bust your skull in if you let go without orders!"

Squinting up to the invisible clouds, Andy senses every little quiver, every little cry, from Andromeda. She's his ship, the mates and men his servitors and hers. God help the one who lays a hand on her until he bids! Andy'd brain him.

The moon winks out, and Andy glances down his deck.

"Ain't eight bells gone yet, mister?" he asks. He might be asking the price of radishes, so casual is he.

"Ten minutes ago, sir," answers the mate.

"Then what th'hell are both watches doing on deck?" growls Andy.

A savage flush comes to the mate's tanned face. "Go below the watch!" he bawls. The second mate comes up to take the poop. The mates nudge each other.

"Crazy—crazy—crazy. He'd drown us all and never care."

The mate goes to his room, cursing because he dares not more than half undress. Water knee deep along the lee side of her deck, Andromeda lies down. The second mate's heart is in his mouth. A good sailor, but not yet ready for drowning.

His squat form leaning on the wind, Andy takes a turn about his poop. He glances into the compass bowl as he passes the helmsman. The wind is fair for port, ten thousand miles away. He strikes a match, holds it in his cupped hands, and takes a quick look at the log. Andromeda is logging a bit better than fifteen an hour. He strolls forward, to where the second mate leans against the breeze.

"Keep her as she is, mister. Call me if the wind shifts," says Andy.

Andy goes below, undresses, turns in, and sleeps like a child.

Fo'c's'le, half-deck, and cabin live in horror of Andy. Skippers of passing ships, grinning, say, "There goes old Andy."

Tugboat captains, ship chandlers, sailors' boarding masters, hearing that Andromeda is in, swear quietly. They'll drive no fat bargains with Andy. Foochow, Suva, Rio, Durban, Frisco, Leith, the Hoogly—all know Andy.

"Close-fisted, hard-hearted, drivin' old devil out of hell!"

ANDY is taking a walk ashore on the street of a big seaport. Andromeda lies in the dock. Andy has a pocket full of money.

Along the sidewalk comes a company of little kids, all dressed alike, charity garb. Walking two and two.

"Mister," says Andy, voice soft as the northeast trade wind when a ship is stealing out of the doldrums, "how'd be the chance to give them little nippers a bit of a time?"

The orphanage superintendent looks down in Andy's eyes. Grayish eyes, smiling eyes, under big tawny brows. Safe seas smile in sunny havens so.

Forty little kids all go with Andy to the circus. Forty little kids, each stuffed with candy. Forty little kids with toys. Forty little kids in a clothing store. Forty little suits of new clothes. Forty little pairs of shoes. A captain with a pocket full of money!

Folks at the orphanage wondering what is come to forty little kids. Off they go, helter-skelter, to find out. With them, police. No telling. The superintendent's face grave.

"Any one seen forty little kids in charity garb?"

Forty little kids playing, full-stomached, on the orphanage steps. Andy gone.

"Close-fisted, hard-hearted, drivin' old devil out of hell!"

Back to Andromeda. Sailor's sea.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

An East Side American

The Autobiography of a Son of the City

By CHARLES STELZLE

XVI

Promotion and Publicity

WHERE else but in America could an errand boy of the tenements become the promulgator of an international message that brought replies from rulers of the world? Or a son of a brewer become an outstanding leader in a movement that resulted in the outlawing of the liquor traffic? Or an apprentice whose only college was a machine shop become the promoter of cultural education that enriched the lives of thousands? What makes this installment a dramatic story, simply though it is told, is the background of East Side New York.

MORE things are wrought through publicity than this world dreams of. Other elements enter into the success of great public enterprises; but organizations and movements which require the good will and support of the people for their highest success can secure them only through legitimate publicity methods.

The problems of the publicity man are principally those of human characteristics and relationships. My experience in the social field, together with the surveys of special situations and of entire communities which I had been making for many years, proved to be invaluable in qualifying me for publicity work.

I have been happy in presenting to the American public the work of the organizations which I have served as publicity counselor, because I accepted only those enterprises into whose work I could enter with spirit and enthusiasm. I have never undertaken to do publicity work for commercial organizations. As ordinarily I promoted simultaneously half a dozen or more campaigns, there was sufficient diversity in the work to keep my mind fresh and alert.

One of the most fascinating publicity campaigns I ever conducted was that of the National Reform Association in connection with its International Christian Citizenship Conference at Winona Lake, Indiana, during the early part of July, 1923. For many months it had been the advertised purpose of the officers of the Conference to prepare a message on world peace which was to be sent to the rulers of every country. But the Conference was coming perilously near to its close, and the message had not yet been written. So I took up the subject with the Steering Committee one morning and urged upon them the importance of delegating somebody to prepare this message.

"You have been writing the official statements each morning which have gone out to the country through the press. I would recommend that you yourself write the message on world peace," half facetiously said the bishop who was the presiding officer of the Committee. The Committee took his remarks seriously. Although I vigorously protested, I tackled the job and finished the statement. When I presented it to the Committee a few hours later, they unanimously voted to accept it as it stood without changing a single word.

Here are some of the paragraphs in this six-hundred-word message:

> Humanity is staggered by the possibilities of another world war. Homes in every land, over which the shadow of sacrificial death still hovers, are saddened by the prospect of still further heartbreak and suffering. . . .
>
> Efforts have been made to avert the disaster which is inevitable if present tendencies continue. Every such method for adjusting these difficulties has failed. . . .
>
> The time has come to try Christianity. It has never failed in any field when given a fair chance. And civilization is entitled to every opportunity to free itself from its present predicament. . . .
>
> It is because nations and rulers have held themselves above all moral law, becoming a law unto themselves, as far as their civil lives are concerned, that present-day world conditions have become so chaotic.
>
> We, therefore, an Assembly of 2,000 Christian men and women, constituting the International Christian Citizenship Conference, unite in asking the rulers of these United States and of the world to join in setting up the kingdom of God on earth, acknowledging Jesus Christ Lord of lords and King of kings, so that justice and happiness and brotherhood and peace may prevail throughout the whole earth.

This message was adopted with enthusiasm by the entire Conference and was telegraphed to every part of the United States, holding first-page position all that day in most of the great metropolitan newspapers.

The means of sending the message to foreign rulers had not been determined. I suggested that it be cabled in its entirety to the King of England, frankly with an eye to the publicity which would thus be obtained. I understood, of course, that in ordinary diplomatic matters communications are not sent directly to the King. But I was more concerned about being able to use the name of the King than I was in having the message take its usual course.

When I found that my suggestion was promptly accepted by the Committee, I ventured to add that it might be a stunning thing to cable the message to every ruler whose country might be reached. Shortly afterward the text was put into the form of an elegant four-page document, and sent to the eighty-three kings and rulers of the world. Many of them responded through their representatives, expressing deep appreciation of the sentiments contained in the pronouncements.

DURING the war Ivy L. Lee, who was Director of Publicity for the American Red Cross, asked me to call at his office in New York to discuss candidates to head two important departments which would be organized in the Red Cross office at Washington, one having to do with the churches of all denominations in America, and the other for the purpose of appealing to the workingmen of the United States. After we had discussed possible directors for about half an hour, he said suddenly: "Why don't you take both jobs? You can't do anything bigger than head these departments and really make a success of them, because you will be dealing with the two greatest classes in this country."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

P. & A. Photos

The Cobblers' Club at Hudson Guild

I hesitated. A few days later I appeared at the Red Cross Building, and Mr. Lee, without any further argument, led me to an office and said: "Here's where we are going to put you, so hang up your hat and take off your coat and get busy on the job."

I was not prepared for this sudden "call to service;" but I followed Mr. Lee's instructions and remained in Washington until the end of the war.

At one stage during the Red Cross campaign organized labor throughout the United States became very indignant at the Red Cross officials because they permitted their official organ to be printed in the plant of a concern which bitterly fought the unions. The various craftsmen identified with printing decided to boycott not only the periodical but the Red Cross itself.

When this information was brought to me, I made the request that I should be permitted to confer with the National presidents and secretaries of the organizations involved. To the group which met in Washington I pointed out the disastrous effects such action would have upon the Red Cross Christmas campaign for membership, and also that the reaction against the labor unions of the country for halting the activities of the Red Cross during the war would very seriously affect the standing of organized labor in the mind of the public. Finally, I persuaded the group to meet with the council of Red Cross officials, as a result of which meeting the proposed boycott was never inaugurated.

In the midst of the National fight for prohibition I organized the "Strengthen America Campaign," the object of which was to raise a fund of approximately $1,000,000 to buy space in daily newspapers to help put across the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The money was to be raised by local committees. Literally, thousands of daily and weekly newspapers printed the sixty different pieces of advertising material which I prepared. The labor press of the country used page advertisements and printed special articles at various stages of the campaign. A set of a dozen posters printed in colors was widely displayed. Thirty leaflets especially for workingmen were ordered from the printer by the million. Full-page advertisements appeared simultaneously in the "Saturday Evening Post," the "Literary Digest," the "Independent," and The Outlook. Big prohibition mass-meetings followed by open forum discussions were held in various parts of the country.

A monthly newspaper called "The Worker" was edited particularly for workingmen and had a wide circulation throughout the entire country. In a three-hundred-page book entitled "Why Prohibition?" was published the result of my two years' study of the economic phases of the liquor problem. Many magazine articles were printed. A motion-picture film was made and exhibited at strategic points.

Governor Willis, of Ohio, meeting me in Washington one day, said that in his travels throughout the State he carried with him two books; one was the Bible, and the other was my book "Why Prohibition?" One of the leading jurists of Kentucky, who was seated next to me at a banquet in Louisville at which I was to speak, but who had not caught my name when we were introduced, told me of an experience which he had while making some prohibition addresses throughout the State with two or three other lawyers:

"Each night I presented a new set of facts to my audiences, to the amusement of the lawyers who sat on the platform with me, and who spoke at the same meetings. They were very curious to know where I had gathered together this mass of material, but I was slow to tell them because I did not want them to steal my thunder," he said to me.

"The fact is, I got my dope from a book called 'Why Prohibition?'" he continued. "I think that that is one of the best books ever written."

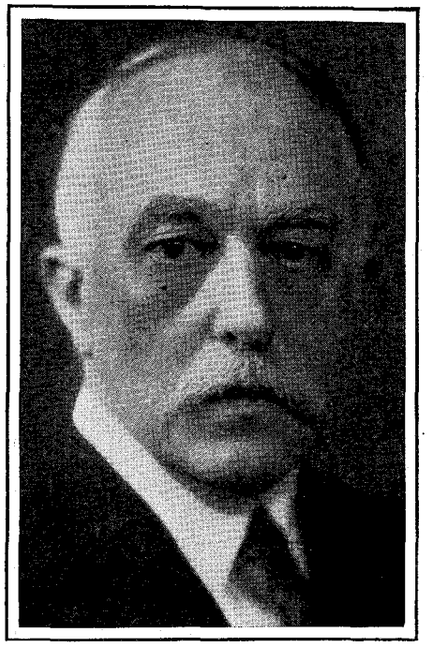
The man who sat next to the Judge, convulsed with laughter, finally turned to him and said:

"The man who wrote that book is seated at your side, Judge."

The Judge asked me, in great surprise, "Are you Charles Stelzle?" I admitted it. Arising with great dignity, he bowed in true Southern fashion and said: "Please, sir, let me take your hand again. I think that your contribution in the form of that book has done more to bring about prohibition than anything that was ever printed."

It was of great interest to find reported in the daily newspapers and in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Underwood & Underwood

Dr. John L. Elliott, founder of Hudson Guild, on the fringe of "Hell's Kitchen"

the "Congressional Record" whole sections of "Why Prohibition?" quoted by members of Congress as original material, which, of course, was all right, because it was with the hope that the material might thus be used that the book had been sent to every member of Congress.

One of my most worth-while campaigns was to help the Women's Trade Union League of New York City to raise enough money to buy a building of its own. "Shall Thousands of Our Working-Girls Continue to Use Back Rooms of Saloons, Rented Dirty Parlors, or Noisy Street Corners for Their Get-Together Affairs?" was the title of a folder prepared for the League. The most active promoter of this campaign was Mrs. Willard Straight (now Mrs. Leonard K. Elmhirst), who, not only herself contributed liberally, but worked indefatigably for weeks, personally soliciting funds.

Workingmen in America are seeking to-day something more than a full pay envelope. They are seeking, not only a living, but a life. Groups of workers have come together all over this country for the voluntary study of subjects ranging from economics to art, from philosophy to science, in study groups, resident colleges, summer schools, Chautauquas, and Labor Institutes. No less than 35,000 adult workers have been enrolled in such classes. The Workers' Education Bureau, which is conducting this work, invited me to make a study of the entire field in which it was operating, and to make recommendations for its promotion and support.

One of the most important developments of the Bureau was a "Worker's Bookshelf." In the general preface to each of its volumes is printed the following paragraph: "The Worker's Bookshelf will contain no volumes on trade training, nor books which give short cuts to material success. The reasons which will finally govern the selection of titles for the Worker's Bookshelf will be because they enrich life, because they illumine human experience, and because they deepen men's understanding."

The Bureau is the result of the wholly unselfish efforts of Spencer Miller, Jr., who has succeeded in enlisting the support of the American Federation of Labor, whose affiliated bodies are pledged to responsibility for at least half its financial support.

WHEN this country celebrated the Tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, the American Bible Society observed "Mayflower Universal Bible Sunday" on November 28, 1920, the object being to have the ministers throughout the United States preach on "The Pilgrims and the Bible" on this occasion, and to promote the use of the Bible in as many ways as possible. I was requested by the Society to prepare literature for this celebration. When I called on the secretary of the Society to ask him if he had any material which might serve as the basis of what I was to prepare, without a smile he handed me a copy of the English Bible.

"That is fine; this gives me a very good beginning," I said. He did not hear from me again until about a month later, when I placed on his desk copy for a complete program for the observance of the day, which included a specially drawn poster for the cover page with the title "In the Name of God, Amen!" This was followed by the Mayflower Compact, the story of the Pilgrims, the principles that governed the Pilgrims, an article describing conditions in this country three hundred years after the Mayflower landing, a chapter on the Bible and the Pilgrims, a story of how the Bible is distributed in this and other countries, concrete suggestions for the observance of "Mayflower Universal Bible Sunday," and the reproduction of the covenant of the First Church of Christ in Plymouth.

Underwood & Underwood

Spencer Miller, Jr., organizer of the Workers' Education Bureau

Underwood & Underwood

Lillian D. Wald, organizer of the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service

In addition to this material, I prepared a tiny booklet entitled "A Little Journey to Plymouth—Where the Mayflower Landed." This task involved several visits to Plymouth, where a study was made of materials found in the local museum and in other institutions in Plymouth, the reading of every book that I could find dealing with the Pilgrims, a study of the work of the American Bible Society, and the working out of a complete program for the observance of the day by various organizations which would be likely to be interested.

DURING the days of my childhood there was a very strong prejudice among the poor in the tenements against the hospitals. It was even with great reluctance that they went to the free dispensaries. The prejudice was due to a belief that in the hospital they were given

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the "black bottle," supposed to contain a drug which would kill them so their bodies might be used for laboratory purposes. Thus many children were allowed to die lacking proper medical care.

Now, the death rate of infants in New York City is usually the lowest among the ten largest cities in the United States and the lowest among the great cities of the world. Many causes enter into the saving of the lives of children: control over contagious diseases, the supply of pure milk, municipal sanitation, control over respiratory diseases, control of congenital diseases, the development of more careful nursing science, and the work of the visiting nurse.

For three years I directed the publicity and promotional work of the Visiting Nurse Service, which is administered by the Henry Street Settlement, and which was organized about thirty years ago by Miss Lillian D. Wald. During these three years approximately two hundred and fifty nurses made very nearly 400,000 visits a year to about 42,000 patients. The value of the maternity work done by these nurses may be measured by the fact that the death rate among the mothers they attended was only one-half that of similar cases in the city as a whole. When it is remembered that ninety per cent of New York's sick are sick at home, the value of the visiting nurse is readily apparent.

Three years were also spent with the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, whose annual budget is over $1,000,000, and which is probably the largest relief agency in this country.

About the same time that Miss Wald startled New York by her revelations of life on the East Side another pioneer in social settlement work, Dr. John L. Elliott, secured his "baptism of fire" on the untried West Side and founded Hudson Guild, on the fringe of "Hell's Kitchen," which for many years was a sore spot in New York City. There in the reeking tenements amid the docks and railroad yards, warehouses and slaughter-houses, the Guild, setting out to lift up the people of the community to a higher plane of living and thinking and to secure communal effort in a district of heterogeneous nationalities, has stood out like a beacon light. I have been helping Dr. Elliott promote this work for several years. Dr. Elliott, who is also an Ethical Culture leader, has always upheld the principle of the "uncommon fineness in the common man," and believes not in the charity which hands out doles in Lady Bountiful fashion, but which sets out to teach the peo-

New Electric Machine Improves Your Floors 100%

With it anyone can remove old finish . . . scrub, wax and polish floors . . . and keep them more beautiful than you ever dreamed possible. . . .

A NEW and extraordinary method of caring for floors is here offered you.

It is radically different from anything in your experience. It is the application of electric power and mechanical genius to an old, old problem.

New floors and old . . . both show amazing improvement.

Five Astonishing Results

The Ponsell Electric Floor Machine brings you five important benefits.

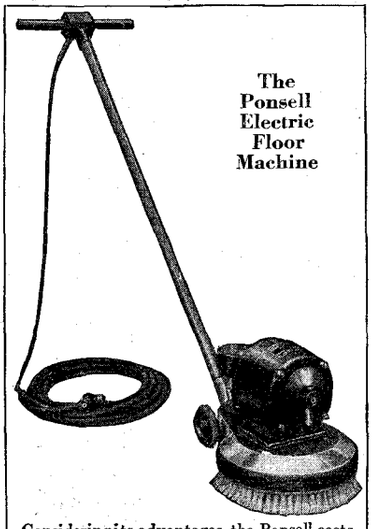
First, it removes from a wood floor all the old wax, hardened dirt and varnish. Once more you see the lovely surface of the wood itself.

Second, it sandpapers the surface to a texture of satin. A skilled carpenter, working many hours could not make that surface smoother.

Third, it rubs wax into the wood. It rubs with a speed and vigor impossible to attain by hand. Thus, by friction, the wax warms, spreads evenly over the entire surface, goes 100% farther.

Fourth, it polishes—and *how it polishes!* Your floor gleams with a surpassing luster, assumes a mellow, natural glow, glistening on in spite of dust and footsteps.

Fifth, the machine scrubs such floors as need scrubbing. Thus it cleans them thoroughly, more thoroughly perhaps than they have ever before been cleaned.



The Ponsell Electric Floor Machine

Considering its advantages, the Ponsell costs absurdly little and consumes less than three cents' worth of electric current per hour.

All Hard Labor Banished

Have you ever watched a floor being scraped? Have you ever tried scraping one yourself? Or sandpapering one? What back-breaking, exhausting labor!

Yet the Ponsell machine performs these tasks with the guidance of your finger tips. It saves human energy not only in the occasional work of refinishing but also in the more frequent work of cleaning and polishing. Gone is the bending and stooping, the wear and tear on your hands of water, soap, cleaning fluids, scrubbing brushes and wet rags. Gone is the excessive muscular exertion of rubbing and mopping and drying.

Floors of All Types

It makes no difference what kind of floors you have—this little machine will put them in first class condition and keep them so. If they are wood, it will refinish them, or clean them, or polish them. If linoleum, it will scrub them to spotless cleanliness, then polish them until your face is mirrored. Tile, marble, mosaic or rubber—cork, terrazzo or cement—the machine wins enthusiastic praise for its saving of human strength, its speed in doing the work, and the perfect condition to which it brings the floor.

No Skill—No Muss

You know what it is to have workmen in the house. You know the dirt and litter that comes with them. You know the annoying damage to your possessions that usually follows in their wake; you know that you will pay a good high price for the work they do. Refinish floors yourself and you avoid all this.

With the machine it is ridiculously easy. No skill is necessary, no great strength or energy. The machine is easier to operate than a vacuum cleaner. You do not push or pull it—you simply guide it. In a few minutes, eight-year old children have become expert in its operation.

"Greatest labor saving device we have" says one woman. "Old, neglected floors now in good condition," reports another. And still another writes, "Have lost my dread of waxing days."

A Demonstration Free

Our greatest argument is the machine's actual performance. You owe it to yourself to see a demonstration. You owe it to your home to learn more of this wonderful machine. Use the coupon; ask us for further information; let us tell you the address of our nearest branch office where you can arrange for a free demonstration in your own home—or a 10-day free trial if you are too far from the office.

Ponsell Floor Machine Co.
Dept. 56
220-230 West 19th St., New York City

Please mail me complete information and prices regarding your Electric Floor Machine. This does not obligate me in any way whatever.

Name_____

Address _____

City_____ State_____

O-6-16-26

In writing to the above advertiser please mention The Outlook

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ple it wishes to help to help themselves, and, in turn, to aid others. While social settlements as a whole are supposed to stand for democracy in their various relationships, there is probably none which has worked out this principle so definitely and practically as Hudson Guild. And it is in working with such leaders in the life of America and helping make known the work that is being done by these welfare, civic, and educational agencies that one feels that one's own work is richly rewarded and distinctly worth while.

These paragraphs by no means tell the whole story of ten years of publicity effort, but merely cite typical organizations for whose work there has been a crying need, and whose own work and needs I have had the privilege of presenting to the American public.

Next week Charles Stelzle gives his impressions of some of America's "big men."

The Book Table

Edited by EDMUND PEARSON

Is It a Literary Sin to Please Readers?

By R. D. TOWNSEND

MR. LEWIS has a keen eye for the disagreeable side of poor humanity. One feels that he dislikes most kinds of people very much, or else that he vigilantly abstains from talking about those he does like. His "Mantrap"[1] is a minor piece of fiction as compared with "Arrowsmith," and that not merely in length but in the cross-section of American life exposed. Still, within its limitations, it is as disagreeable as possible.

Every one knows what happens when two men opposite in temperament, taste, and social position are thrown for a long time into close contact. Here we have a cultured, nervous, high-strung young lawyer and a brutal, foul-mouthed braggart, "a round, thick, self-satisfied man," off together on a fishing and canoe trip in Canada. To say that they quarrel is to put it mildly. They hate one another, and the reader hates them both. Rescued from his torture by Joe, an honest trader, Ralph, the young lawyer, for a time is free from storm and stress. But Joe has been ill-advised enough to marry Alverna, a lovely manicurist, and she proceeds to lead Joe, Ralph, and several other men a lively dance. The energies of the trading post are largely centered in finding out who can jazz the best, drink the hardest, and hold the affections of the erstwhile manicurist the longest. The author tells us that in Ralph's eyes Alverna was also Helen and Iseult and Héloise; but we doubt it. In the end Joe and Ralph, equally disillusioned, succeed in shipping the excitable Helen of this repulsive Troy off to her native Minneapolis. Joe is the only character in the book for whom one feels any liking, the only one who is unselfish and generous of heart, and Joe is rather victim than hero.

"Mantrap" is offered to readers as "romantic and thrilling"—ignoble and distressing are more exactly descriptive words.

If it is a blemish for a novelist to have a sympathetic rather than a contemptuous attitude toward human frailty and to look at life tolerantly rather than sourly, Miss Ertz in her successful "Madam Claire" and now in her cheerful story "After Noon"[2] has offended. But much may be forgiven even by those who cry aloud "Victorian" to an author who gives us so enjoyable a character as Charles in "After Noon." Deserted by a rich wife and left in the ridiculous yet tragic situation of being both father and mother to twin girl babies, Charles proves a philosopher. He "carries on," looks smilingly if not trustingly at life, becomes a convinced but not cynical misogynist, sees his twins grow up and leave him, and, as is foreesen by all, eventually marries a charming and cultivated lady, only to meet another conjugal problem because his wife misunderstands his acquired habit of speaking in a humorously scoffing way of marriage and womankind and doubts his love. The author gets him out of this mess as deftly as she got him into it, and the book ends in a happy vein.

Simple? Yes. Silly? No. Enjoyable? Decidedly.

A "hill-billy" in Southern parlance is a mountain-bred chap as he is looked at by the semi-sophisticated. Miss Lane's particular "Hill-Billy"[3] derived from sturdy English ancestors who trekked Westward, stopping a generation or so in Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and finally reached the Ozarks in Missouri. Abimelech Baird's resemblance in certain ways to Abraham Lincoln is evident, but this is not an attempt to portray Lincoln. Both men were self-taught, used dialect and told apt stories when they felt like it, were clever in getting their clients acquitted, and grew up to be respected and useful men. Abimelech was shrewd and tricky where Abraham was shrewd and wise.

There is plenty of action in the incidents of "Hill-Billy," a stormy and honor-testing love complication, a fine account of Abimelech's pride in his old hill life and his hard-toiling father and mother, a pleasing rendering of the drawling humor of the hill people, and a dialect so euphonious and infectious that, without ever hearing it actually spoken, one feels that it must be true and exact.

Thus two of these three novels give pleasure and satisfaction to the reader, whereas the first shows, painfully and conscientiously, disagreeable aspects of life as if they only were worthy of attention.

[1] Mantrap. By Sinclair Lewis. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. $2.

[2] After Noon. By Susan Ertz. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $2.

[3] Hill-Billy. By Rose Wilder Lane. Harper & Brothers, New York. $2.

Other Fiction

TRIUMPH. By Leonie Aminoff. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.

We haven't read the five previous Napoleonic romances in this series. This one reads as if it were written by Mrs. George Babbitt. It chatters and gurgles and tells how Josephine regretted her dear little house and found the palace chilly, and it is funny and smart in the wrong places. We would much sooner re-read Miss Mühlbach's "Marie Louise."

THE ENEMY'S GATES. By Brooks Barrett. Boni & Liveright, New York. $2.

There are gates that can never be crashed and barriers difficult to burn away. "The Enemy's Gates" presents forcefully the problem of intermarriage between four people racially and characteristically far apart. The two gallant attempts end tragically in a thorough case of racial indigestion for all the parties concerned. Mark Morgenthal, typical successful business man, and his wife Rachel, jealous of her tribal integrity, are descendants of the old Jewish aristocracy. In dying, Rachel bequeaths her bitterness against a promiscuous husband to her son George. Already a morbid, hypersensitive boy, he is "doomed to play a losing game," and his marriage with Ann Carter, the daughter of an old New York family, is a pitiful story of the slow failure of a great love. Jessica, the second child, is a robust character, with the voluptuous coloring of ancient Judea.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

In her magnificent fashion she marries Geoffrey Clarke, a cold New England Puritan, and, finding him unworthy, turns to Phillip Heilmann, one of her own people. Morton Morgenthal, the other son, is a repellent egotist and airy sophist whose chief pleasure lies in baiting the unhappy George. "The Enemy's Gates" is not a pleasant book, but it is a veracious picture of an important element in American society.

VAINGLORY. By Ronald Firbank. Brentano's, New York. $2.

This, says the author, is the smartest of his works. That is a fair warning and relieves us of the necessity of reading the others. As a matter of fact, we have tried two others and remain unimpressed by this author, although he is praised to the *tip-top skies* by a little band of acolytes.

BANZAI. By John Paris. Boni & Liveright, New York. $2.50.

Supposed to be an autobiographical novel by a modern Japanese, but actually by an Occidental who knows Japan fairly well. It may be suspected that as a representation of the Japanese mind it would impress the Japanese in about the same way that a production of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado" would impress him as a picture of Japanese Court life.

A GENTEEL LADY. By Esther Forbes. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.

If we mistake not, some real people in decorous disguise walk sedately before the eyes of this "genteel lady." If they are really types, some of them are mightily alive types. The author has a sound sense of humor and knows the traditions of the Boston of a generation ago, and especially those of publishers and authors. We even get a glimpse of Oliver Wendell Holmes in person, and the Genteel Lady knew Tennyson and the Brownings. A thoroughly enjoyable book, not dependent on the ordinary rules of novel construction.

IT'S NOT DONE. By William C. Bullitt. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. $2.

If this is Mr. Bullitt's first novel, it is no mean attempt. He possesses the capacity to create suspense and to arouse a sincere interest in his characters. His hero, the weak but lovable John Corsey, is the son of genuine American aristocracy as it existed forty-five years ago in the limited but exquisite city of Chesterbridge, which the reader will have no difficulty in identifying. John runs true to form and deserts Nina Michaud, the sculptor's daughter, who lives on the wrong side of the Square, for the suitable Mildred Ashley, with whom he is singularly unhappy. Sex in the raw heavily besprinkles the book. The author appears to have an inordinate obsession upon the subject; his people have more body than soul. What is lacking? The element of beauty, that, like a rare moth, has folded her wings and departed from the majority of to-day's novels, yet is present in "The Forsyte Saga," a story of a family as realistic as this one, and with equally sordid elements.

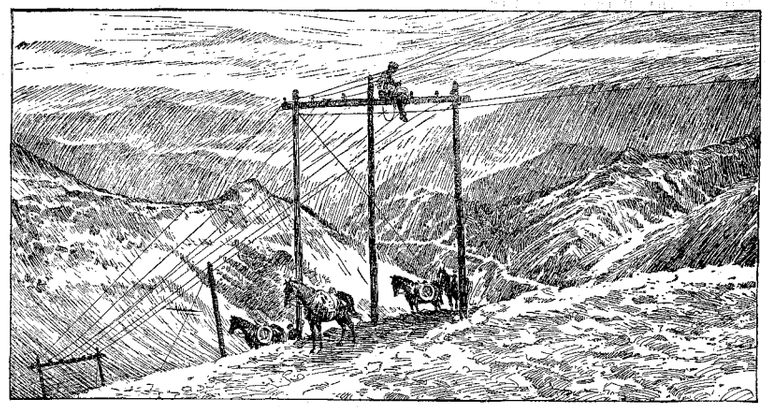
Well, we can pay the price of admission to Mr. Bullitt's mind: we shall remember the Square in the snow!

Biography

A BEAUTIFUL BLUNDER. By William E. Barton. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis.

Some of the finest things are done as the result of mistake. This is true in literature as well as in the world of action. It is now said that the Rev. Mr. Hyde, who was so beautifully flayed by Robert Louis Stevenson in the letter about Father Damien, did not really deserve it, after all. That does not lessen the force of Stevenson's invective. And Dr. Barton now shows that the Mrs. Bixby, of Boston, the recipient of Abraham Lincoln's superb letter of consolation, had not really

Telephone line over the Rocky Mountains



The Builders of the Telephone

SPANNING the country, under rivers, across prairies and over mountain ranges, the telephone builders have carried the electric wires of their communication network. Half a century ago the nation's telephone plant was a few hundred feet of wire and two crude instruments. The only builder was Thomas A. Watson, Dr. Bell's assistant.

It was a small beginning, but the work then started will never cease. In 50 years many million miles of wire have been strung, many million telephones have been installed, and all over the country are buildings with switchboards and the complicated apparatus for connecting each telephone with any other. The telephone's builders have been many and their lives have been rich in romantic adventure and unselfish devotion to the service.

Telephone builders are still extending and rebuilding the telephone plant. A million dollars a day are being expended in the Bell System in construction work to provide for the nation's growing needs.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

BELL *SYSTEM*

IN ITS SEMI-CENTENNIAL YEAR THE BELL SYSTEM LOOKS FORWARD TO CONTINUED PROGRESS IN TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION

STOPS

SEA SICKNESS

—in the roughest waters. This appalling nausea is unnecessary suffering. Mothersill's prevents Travel Sickness on your journeys by Sea, Train, Auto, Car or Air. 31

75c. & $1.50 at Drug Stores or direct
The Mothersill Remedy Co., Ltd.
New York Montreal
Paris London

MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY
25 Years In Use

Sportsman's Paradise and Scenic Wonderland
NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA
Let us send you free road maps, booklets.
New Brunswick Tourist Association,
14 Market Square, Saint John, N.B., Canada.

10 Day Canadian Cruises New York — Quebec

2 cruises via Luxurious twin-screw
S. S. "FORT ST. GEORGE"
Sailing from New York
July 3 and 17
Allowing two days at Quebec for sightseeing.
Magnificent scenery, smooth water, cool weather. Orchestra for dancing.
Round Trip, 10 days, $150 and up
One way to Quebec, $80 and up
For Illustrated Booklets Write
FURNESS BERMUDA LINE
34 Whitehall Street, New York City
Or Any Local Tourist Agent

In writing to the above advertisers please mention The Outlook

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Plan NOW To Get

6¾% OR 7%

on Your July Funds

Make your selection from our current offerings of First Mortgage Bonds

LAST year American investors put into city real estate bonds approximately one billion dollars, which was twice the total investment in such securities for 1923, and twenty times the total for 1919.

This tendency of investors to put more and more of their funds into first mortgage bonds is evidenced most strongly in January and July, when millions of dollars are released for investment through interest and dividend payments, and through the redemption of maturing securities.

This year because of the low yields prevailing on other high-grade investment securities, and also because of the recent ups and downs of the securities market, the July demand for well-secured first mortgage bonds doubtless will be heavier than ever before.

SMITH BONDS ARE SAFE BONDS

Modern income-producing property, located in such important cities as Washington, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh—cities where economic conditions and real estate values are sound—is the security behind the 6¾% and 7% First Mortgage Bonds which we now offer for June investment or July reservation.

Each issue of Smith Bonds is protected by safeguards that have resulted in our record of *no loss to any investor in 53 years.*

MATURITIES 2 YEARS TO 10 YEARS

An investment in these bonds will give you a definite dependable income of 6¾% or 7%, and you have at the present time a choice of maturities from 2 years to 10 years. You may invest in denominations of $1,000, $500 or $100. If you expect to have funds for investment within the coming month, you can make certain of obtaining the security, maturity and interest rate that you want by making your selection now. No deposit is required on July reservations.

A LIBERAL INVESTMENT PLAN

If you wish, payment for one or more $500 or $1,000 bonds may be extended over a longer period. Under our Investment Savings Plan you may purchase these bonds by 10 equal monthly payments. *Your payments earn the full rate of bond interest.*

SEND FOR THESE BOOKLETS

Send your name and address on the form below for descriptions of our current offerings. We also will send you our two booklets, giving further particulars about our Investment Savings Plan, and explaining the time-tested safeguards that have made Smith Bonds the choice of investors in 48 states and in 33 countries and territories abroad.

THE F. H. SMITH CO.

Founded 1873

Smith Building, Washington, D.C.

582 Fifth Avenue, New York

Philadelphia Pittsburgh Boston Albany
Buffalo Minneapolis

NO LOSS TO ANY INVESTOR IN 53 YEARS

6-H

Name.....

Address.....

sacrificed five sons on the altar of freedom. Three of Mrs. Bixby's sons did enlist; two were killed, and the other served until the end of his enlistment. This is enough to make the family record a fine one. The war record of one or two other sons is a little dubious. Dr. Barton has done a careful and highly interesting piece of historical research. Facsimiles of Lincoln's great letter abound; it is surprising to learn that the original vanished from sight as soon as it was delivered to Mrs. Bixby.

MADAME DE POMPADOUR: A STUDY IN TEMPERAMENT. By Marcello Tinayre. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $4.

Madame de Pompadour's maiden name was Poisson—Jeanne Antoinette Poisson. During her lifetime she was to hear almost every conceivable wise-crack on the subject of fish that Parisian minds were capable of, and they were good at that sort of thing. Further, her title of Marquise de Pompadour was purely decorative, and it was considered highly humorous to address her unfortunate husband as *M. le Marquis.*

This is a good book, and it has been very deftly translated by Ethel Colburn Mayne, the biographer of Byron. The author loves her Marquise; she shows us her gowns, her blue and gold chariot that first caught the eye of Louis XV, the etchings that she graved herself in the little apartments under the eaves at Versailles, and she gives more than a hint of the sparkling personality that held the affection of this most casual of kings for fifteen years. The book is never dull, which is more than the Marquise could say of her royal lover.

THE LIFE AND WORKS OF EDWARD COATE PINKNEY. A Memoir and Complete Text of His Poems and Literary Prose, Including Much Never Before Published. Prepared by Thomas Ollive Mabbott, Ph.D., and Frank Lester Pleadwell, Captain, Medical Corps, U. S. N. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

Nearly a century after his death at twenty-six Pinkney comes into his own in this work of painstaking scholarship, which is embodied in a volume of handsome appearance and remarkably low price. The man whom Poe called the first of American lyrists is accorded a casual reference of less than two lines in the Cambridge "History of American Literature," which speaks of him as "the author of the exquisite love-compliment 'A Health.'" Yet there are worse fates than to be remembered for one lyric, and Pinkney's life is indubitably more interesting than his poetry. He is shown here to have been a high-spirited youngster who was no stranger to courts martial during his life in the Navy, and who would have had more than one duel in Baltimore if, apparently, his opponents had not been too terrified ever to accept his challenges.

The posthumously published "Ode to the Twelfth-Night Queen" shows Pinkney's graceful talent at its best, and constitutes with the "Poems" of 1825 a body of verse which could ill be spared from the somewhat exiguous literary record of the first quarter of the nineteenth century in the United States.

Essays and Criticism

THE MODERN NOVEL. By Elizabeth A. Drew. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. $2.

Miss Drew's excellent study of the modern novel and a few selected modern novelists should interest readers of many kinds. Especially is it likely to appeal to two classes. The young, eager, and ultra-modern, who yet in a literary sense don't know where they're going though they're on the way, may find themselves at once informed and intellectually steadied; and the elder generation, or the naturally conservative inheritors of an elder literary tradition, to whom much of the apparent trend of the modern novel is offensive and more of it bewildering, may be led to perceive a meaning in much madness and even some small gleam of redeeming light in pages that have impressed and depressed them as merely foul and murky.

To have a gusto for life is, in Miss Drew's opinion, the essential root of taste —"to be able with Fielding to address humanity as 'thou jolly substance.' . . . The novel is direct communication of human experience, and the fascination of its study lies first of all in an unquenchable and detached curiosity to meet and appraise as many as possible of the multitudinous existing varieties of character, situation, action, and opinion. The matter of supreme importance in criticising a novel is the answer to the question: from what kind of mind does this writing come? Out of how deep and wide an experience was it born? This, and not merely the subject-matter, is the all-important starting point for discussion."

Her foundation thus soundly laid, Miss Drew builds well and skillfully. There are chapters on "The Novel and the Age," "Sex Simplexes and Complexes," "The New Psychology," "The American Scene" (Miss Drew is an Englishwoman), and others, besides one apiece of discriminating and illuminating criticism upon Galsworthy, Wells, Arnold Bennett, and Joseph Conrad.

History

NAPOLEON'S CAMPAIGN OF 1812 AND THE RETREAT FROM MOSCOW. By Hilaire Belloc. Harper & Brothers, New York. $3.50.

For the amateur strategist and tactician this study will prove stimulating. It contains a sufficiency of sketch maps indicating troop dispositions during both advance and retreat, and the author's vivacious style suggesting the best journalistic tradition, carries one along without much effort of cerebration. It is, of course, intended for the lay reader, but the professional who reads between the lines will divine problems of food and munitions supply and other technical considerations whose failure of solution brought about the *débâcle* of a campaign brilliantly conceived and skillfully carried out. Topographical analogies drawn between dispositions of the Grand Army and the Muscovite forces and their relative situations on the map of England will be of little use to American readers. It is to be regretted that Mr. Belloc has not appended a bibliography, since not least interesting are quotations from unnamed survivors of the catastrophe.

Travel

BLACK HAITI. By Blair Niles. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Haiti is not nearly as black as it is painted, according to Blair Niles, who writes with the generous tolerance of a cosmopolitan and an artist's feeling for beauty. This book is not the product of a casual motor trip through the black republic. She has approached her subject in a spirit of seriousness and with an evident desire to avoid travelers' tales. Though the book is well spiced with vignettes of Toussaint l'Ouverture, Dessalines, and King Christophe, to mention only the most famous political figures of a century ago, the author's purpose is to reveal the Haiti of to-day, the Haiti of the Occupation, to explode the fable of secret cannibalism and point out the evolution of a Negro civilization gradually freeing itself from the bonds of African superstition. For sheer mastery in dramatic exposition the account of a cock-fight deserves particular mention. The enthralling mystery of Africa, so brilliantly depicted by Llewelyn Powys in "Black Laughter," emerges in the description of a primitive love dance in the moonlight to the rhythmic beat of the voodoo drums.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The sixteen illustrations are fine examples of photographic art.

MYSTERY CITIES. By Thomas Gann. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $5.

One hesitates to classify this book as a work of archæology, for it contains fully as much adventure, description of native customs, and comment on the social condition of the modern dwellers in British Honduras as scientific study of the vast monuments left by their ancestors. Dr. Gann is no dry archæologist. The vital present appears to him no less absorbing than the conjectured past. Pathetic, amusing, often exasperating incidents encountered by this explorer are told with as much sympathy as is devoted to the serious pursuit of the quest —new facts about the Maya civilization that has left throughout Central America, Chiapas, and Yucatan such grandiose and tantalizing traces of its day in the sun. He tells with gusto a tale of piracy as terrible as any in the note-book of Esquemerling. The Devil Dance and the historic Cortez Dance, a dramatic representation of the Spanish Conquest, are pictured and described.

A partial excavation of the city of Lubaantun revealed the largest pre-Columbian masonry construction in this hemisphere, its citadel occupying approximately seven and a half acres and rising above the surrounding country from forty to sixty feet. The exploration of this Maya capital, abandoned more than a millennium ago, presents a notable contribution to our knowledge of the Mayas. Of the natives it must be said that their social and economic condition are to the last degree wretched. Hookworm and malaria have undermined their constitutions. Alcoholism, enlarged spleen, and general anæmia are universal in a rapidly dwindling population. Dr. Gann observes that the Caribs, who were the most savage aborigines at the time of the Conquest and had an evil reputation for cannibalism, have progressed considerably in the scale of civilization. He attributes their rise to the beneficent rule of the British Empire and the degeneracy of the Mayas to the cruel oppression of Spain.

Politics

THE USAGES OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION. By Herbert W. Horwill. The Oxford University Press, New York. $3.50.

A brilliant work by an Englishman on a subject which few Americans ever take the trouble to think about. Mr. Horwill, who off and on has spent six years in the United States and has made a thorough study of our political system, has been impressed by the number of conventions or usages that have developed as modifiers of the Constitution. They have quite as much force as anything written in the original document, with its nineteen amendments, and may thus be considered as an integral part of it. Presidential elections, the status of a Vice-President succeeding a President dying in office, the status of Cabinet members, the Presidential powers of appointment and removal, and a dozen more subjects are treated as furnishing instances wherein usages have evolved unanticipated by the founders. It is a book well worth any one's study.

The Drama

WHITE CARGO: A PLAY OF THE PRIMITIVE. By Leon Gordon. The Four Seas Company, Boston. $2.

Leon Gordon has been struck by the horrid idea that there are still people who have not yet seen "White Cargo"! Gallantly does he spring to their rescue with a printed version of the play which is sold to any one for the price of a poor balcony seat, and with the added attraction that admirers of the play may marvel at the depravity of Tondeleyo, not once, but as often as they feel like it, while those who

Black Sunlight

A gripping tale of the Arctic by Earl Rossman

A STORY OF SPLENDID DARING

RIGHT now, when the world's attention is focussed on the four Polar expeditions and their intrepid leaders, comes a thrilling classic of the Far North—"Black Sunlight." As this book comes from the presses, the author, Mr. Earl Rossman, is with Capt. Wilkins at Point Barrow ready for the "hop-off" into the unknown Polar wastes.

"Black Sunlight" is an attention-gripping narrative of a previous Arctic trip of Mr. Rossman's—a tale of splendid daring, a powerful drama of life among the Eskimos, with raging blizzards and the grinding ice-packs ever threatening.

Humor and pathos, soul-stirring adventures, brave men and equally brave women make "Black Sunlight" a vivid portrayal of life amid the hardships of the Arctic Circle.

The Preface is by Vilhjalmur Stefansson. Price $1.75.

At all booksellers

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

AMERICAN BRANCH

35 West 32nd St. New York City

TEACHERS' AGENCY

The Pratt Teachers Agency

70 Fifth Avenue, New York

Recommends teachers to colleges, public and private schools.

EXPERT SERVICE

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

New York

St. FAITH'S SCHOOL

A Country School for Girls

College Preparatory, Home Science, Vocational Guidance, Music

Upper and Lower Schools. Athletics. Moderate Cost.

Rev. CHARLES H. L. FORD, Box 45, Saratoga, New York.

Texas

STAMMERING

If the stammerer can talk with ease when alone, and most of them can, but stammers in the presence of others, it must be that in the presence of others he does something that interferes; and if we know what it is that interferes, and the stammerer be taught how to avoid that, it cannot but be that he is getting rid of the thing that makes him stammer. That's the philosophy of our method of cure. Let us tell you about it.

SCHOOL FOR STAMMERERS, Tyler, Texas

LITTLE "ADS" THAT REACH FAR

The Outlook Classified columns are carefully guarded and closely read. The circulation of The Outlook is world-wide.

ITS "WANTS" WILL FILL YOURS

SUMMER SCHOOL

Kettle Rock

Recreation and Tutoring School *for Girls*

Magnolia Mass.

Season July and August *Booklets*

GIRLS' AND BOYS' CAMP

RIMROCK

A summer camp for girls and little boys. A program of quiet occupation and recreation.

KATHARINE E. SALKELD

Petersham, Mass.

CAMP

CAMP WAPITI FAMILY CAMP Patten, Maine

Where highways end and blazed trails begin. Individual log cabins on lake in primeval forest where one lives the simple life comfortably. Boating, canoeing, mountain climbing. Forest trips with guides. 40 miles from Canadian border. Excellent roads and beautiful scenery.

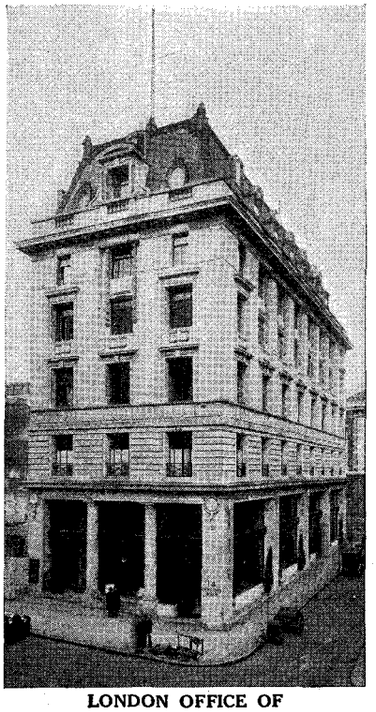
BOYS' CAMP

CAMP SOKOKIS for Boys

Bridgton, Me. A small home camp on Long Lake in foothills of White Mts. Juniors and seniors. Cabins. 11th season. Booklet. **Lewis Caleb Williams, 171 W. 12th St., New York City—Chelsea 3779.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

3 IN ONE
Just a
Drop or Two
The smallest quantity of 3-in-One works wonders in a squeaking hinge, a lock or bolt that sticks, a clock that runs only when shaken.
3-in-One is a perfect lubricant for talking machines, sewing machines, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, tools, bicycles, auto springs, commutators and magnetos, typewriters, duplicating machines, dating stamps, office chairs—every light mechanism in home, office, factory.
3-in-One
The Highest Quality Oil
contains no acid, grit or grease. Will not gum, dry out or become rancid. A pure oil compound of unlimited usefulness; wonderfully effective; economical. You'll like it.
Sold at all good stores in 1-oz., 3-oz. and ½-pint bottles, and in 3-oz. Handy Oil Cans.
THREE-IN-ONE OIL CO.
130 LE William St., New York
32 Years of Continuous Service
BI3
FREE
Generous sample and Dictionary of Uses. To save postage, request these on a postal.



LONDON OFFICE OF
The Outlook Hotel and Travel Bureau
14 Regent Street, London, England

For Your Convenience—

The Outlook maintains London and New York travel offices for the sole purpose of rendering our subscribers and friends a personal service.

When traveling abroad, make the London office your center for information, telephone service, and mail address.

When planning any trip or vacation, visit or write our New York office for suggestions on interesting resorts and the best way to reach them.

At your service without charge

The Outlook Hotel and Travel Bureau
120 East 16th Street, New York City

view with alarm its more—ah—physical aspects can censor it most effectively with a common pair of nail scissors.

"White Cargo," it must be explained to such possible readers as do not know it already, concerns itself with the problem of white settlers on the west coast of Africa, and their susceptibility to good-looking half-breed ladies, sparsely dressed in upholsterers' remnants. It must further be explained that the author has made a melodrama out of all this that is not to be sneered at. On the stage it is a good show, rivaling "Rain" for the title of the Great American Passion Play. The book, however, robbed of the playing of Conway Wingfield and A. E. Anson and the liberal charms of Miss Betty Pierce, is not so much, though Mr. H. T. Parker, dramatic prophet to the Boston "Transcript," writes an enthusiastic preface.

Religion

DO FUNDAMENTALISTS PLAY FAIR? By William Mentzel Forrest. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.

The author is Professor of Biblical History and Literature at the University of Virginia. He is a brave man; for, though as our universities go Virginia is an enlightened institution, his tenure of his professorial chair there must be terribly jeopardized by this book. His answer to the question he poses is: NO. He undertakes to show that our Fundamentalists are characterized by ignorance, ferocity, and disingenuousness. He believes that their substitution of coercion for persuasion is treason to Christ and desperately prejudices the cause of true Christianity. We entirely agree with him and hope that this brave and honest book will have the wide circulation it deserves.

Crime

THE NEWGATE CALENDAR. Introduction by Henry Savage. Published by Edward Valentine Mitchell, Hartford, Conn. $3.50.

This is a good piece of book-making, well printed and well bound, with interesting old pictures. The introduction by Mr. Savage is admirable. As the Newgate Calendar has recently been published in another edition, in five volumes, and as it is not sure that even these include all which has appeared in the past century or more under this title, it must be obvious that this agreeable edition contains but a minor part of the whole work. "Newgate Calendar" was, for a hundred years, a convenient title under which almost anybody felt free to publish the chronicles of British crime. Many readers will be content with Mr. Mitchell's sample. The book is a curiosity, a type of the old method of writing about crime. Nobody's blood can possibly run cold as a result of reading these brief essays, which almost invariably begin and end with a few moral remarks to the effect that murder is most improper conduct, that highwaymen are evil-doers, and that robbery, burglary, piracy, and arson are not to be recommended to the young as suitable occupations.

Business

THE CONFESSIONS OF A CAPITALIST. By Ernest J. P. Benn. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $5.

Sir Ernest, the well-known publisher of books and trade journals, gives us a vigorous vindication of capitalism, of individualism in business, and by the same token he curses out to a fare-you-well Socialism and all its works, participation of Government in business, everything of that sort. He tells in interesting detail the story of his own business career, but his boundless self-complacency finally wearies us out. Evidently Sir Ernest knows his own line of business from A to Z, but as an economic philosopher he is not impressive. The truth, of course, is somewhere in the mid-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

dle, but Sir Ernest has never visited that middle region.

Sociology

THE RIDDLE OF SOCIETY: A Contribution to the Understanding of Those Who Do Wrong. By Charles Platt. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.

Dr. Platt discusses the thief, the prostitute, the juvenile delinquent, inept reformers, and a half-dozen or more other social subjects in the light of his many years' experience in welfare work. He has small patience with the propagandists of half-baked theories. The true student of social affairs, he says, is not inventing; he is just discovering. He is bringing no new facts into the world, but is merely beginning to use those he already had. It is a wise and helpful book, and deserves a large audience.

Book of Reference

THE JAPAN YEAR BOOK FOR 1926. Edited by Y. Takenobu. The Japanese Year Book Office, Tokyo.

This is the twenty-second issue of a very competent annual covering things Japanese, including a condensed "Who's Who."

Miscellaneous

WOMAN'S DILEMMA. By Alice Beal Parsons. The Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $2.50.

This is as live and readable a study of woman's problems as we have seen for some time. The many scientific tests recorded in it show that women do not differ radically enough from men for any stress to be laid on their physical weakness or lack of staying power in any job. Women, like men, are most happy in exercising their faculties to the fullest extent of which they are capable. But the problem of the home remains: "If we do not modernize it there can be little doubt that only particularly strong or brilliant or fortunately situated women will be able to have both a home and a free individual life. . . . The question resolves itself into whether modernizing the home will destroy it."

The second part of the book discusses most rationally this long-mooted question of the wife and mother as wage-earner and home-maker. Can she succeed in this double rôle, aided by outside kitchens which will prepare her food and schools that will take over the supervision of her young children? Will she prove more useful to the rising generation if she does this or will her children lose too much spiritually?

Contributors' Gallery

ELMER T. PETERSON, whose article on Federal prohibition appears in this issue, is entirely conversant with the subject on which he writes. Although he was born on a farm in Iowa, he has lived most of his life in Kansas, and has long made a study of industrial questions there. Formerly on the staff of the Kansas City "Star," he is now editor of the Wichita "Beacon."

OTHER contributors for this week's issue include:

E. F. BALDWIN, The Outlook's correspondent on European affairs;

C. F. TALMAN, well-known writer on scientific subjects;

DON C. SEITZ, author and publisher, who has been on The Outlook staff since the first of this year; and

BILL ADAMS, lover of the sea, and ships, and human nature.

"We are advertised by our loving friends"

Eleanor B. Kemp, North Adams, Mass.

Ingram Clark, Aberdeen, So. Dak.

Mellin's Food

Mellin's Food and milk is just the diet a baby needs to thrive and develop, as Nature intended.

Write to us for a Free Trial Bottle of Mellin's Food and a copy of our book, "The Care and Feeding of Infants".

Mellin's Food Company, 177 State St., Boston, Mass.

Avoid Disappointment!

PLAN YOUR SUMMER NOW

Let Us Arrange Everything

POPULAR-priced accommodations both on the European boats and on our own coast and lake vessels are being snapped up months in advance. No matter whether your vacation is two months or two weeks—no matter whether you plan to go abroad or to see America first—we advise you to consult our Travel and Hotel Bureau at once. Maintained solely for the purpose of supplying you with maps and guide-books and for making your reservations, our Bureau eagerly awaits your commands. Write us a line, telling us about how long you can be away, how many people will go with you, and what you can spend. Make use of our experience. Our service is prompt and efficient. We make no charge. You are under no obligation.

The Outlook
Hotel and Travel Bureau
120 East 16th Street New York

German War Glasses

8 Power **$9.85** Postpaid

These genuine German War Glasses were purchased at exceptionally advantageous rates of exchange.

Manufactured by most prominent of German optical factories. Many were received direct from the Allied Reparations Commission. Conservative $20.00 value.

Finest achromatic day and night lenses. 40 m.m. objective. Dust and moisture proof. Pupillary adjustment. Built for service regardless of cost, according to strictest military standards. All glasses guaranteed in perfect condition. We have sold 95,000 pairs of this model to date.

Shipped promptly on receipt of check or money order for $9.85. Positive guarantee of full cash refund if not satisfied. *Order your field glasses today.*

SWIFT & ANDERSON, Inc.
successors to
HENDERSON BROTHERS
Largest importers of field glasses in America
95 N. Federal Street Boston, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SECTION

INCLUDING

HOTELS — TRAVEL

Real Estate, Hotels and Resorts, Tours and Travel, etc. — *60c. per line, single column*

Situations Wanted, Help Wanted, Miscellaneous, etc. — *10c. per word Box number 25c.*

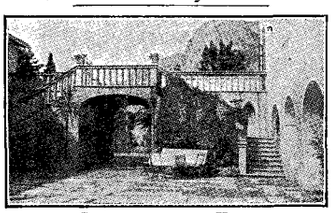
Copy for this section must be received at least nine days before date of insertion

Hotels and Resorts

Austria

THE COUNTESS LAMBERG receives a few guests in her charming old castle in ancient mountain town. Write Schloss Kaps, Kitzbrihel, Tyrol, Austria.

Italy



COURTYARD OF THE HOTEL

Hotel du Lac et du Parc
RIVA, LAKE GARDA, ITALY

Family hotel in private park. For rates, details, bookings, write to I. WITZMANN, Prop., or direct to Outlook Hotel and Travel Bureau.

Florida

ROBERT CLAY HOTEL
Dallas Park, Miami, Fla.

Location Altogether Delightful

Open All Year

Rates April 1 to November 1

Single $3.50 to $6.00 per day. $90.00 to $120 per month.

Double $5.00 to $8.00 per day. $120.00 to $160.00 per month.

Many Beautiful Suites of Two to Five Rooms

Finest Dining-room and Service in Florida at Reasonable Rates

WRITE FOR WINTER RATES

WM. R. SECKER, Managing Director

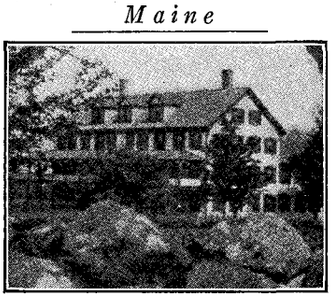
Scotland

EDINBURGH
SELECT BOARDING HOUSE. Central. Very comfortable. From three guineas per week. ROSS, 69 Leamington Terrace.

Connecticut

ANDERSON TOWERS Woodmont on L. I. Sound
Accessible to Yale. Highest references. All summer sports. Transient and season.

Maine



Summit Spring Hotel

Finest view in New England. Six hundred acre estate. Celebrated Summit Spring water. E. W. HUTCHINS, Harrison, Maine. Send for booklet or address Outlook Resort Bureau.

Maine

NEWAGEN INN and COTTAGES
On the Maine Coast
(7 miles from Boothbay Harbor)

Beautiful Newagen, at outer tip of Island, Extending Five Miles Straight Out in Ocean, where Sea, Cliffs and Spruce Forests Meet.

LARGE OCEAN SWIMMING POOL
HOT AND COLD SEA WATER BATHS

Boating, Deep Sea Fishing, Golf and Tennis. Motoring, garage. An ideal anchorage for boats and yachts in a cozy, well-protected harbor. Air cool and bracing. No hay fever. Bridge and State roads connect with mainland. Modern Hotel, Annex and Cottages. Inn Cuisine excellent. Matchless beauty spots abound along the mile and a half of rocky, cove-studded shore, which is a part of the Hotel's 100-acre estate. Private athletic field. Excellent golf course with clubhouse within easy distance. Ideal place for a family to spend summer. Inn opens June 26. Write for illustrated booklet.

NEWAGEN INN AND COTTAGES: NEWAGEN, MAINE

DRIFTWOOD
Bailey Island, Maine
Beautifully located overlooking the ocean. June 15 to October 1. Mrs. N. C. STONE.

THE HOMESTEAD
Bailey Island, Maine
Twenty-fourth Season Opens June 25
Illustrated booklet and rates on request.

If you read The Outlook, Atlantic Monthly, and Transcript and enjoy outdoor life, you will enjoy your vacation at the
Commonwealth Colony Boothbay Harbor, Me.
Art and music classes; good food; cool nights. Circular. 22d year.

PENTAGOET INN
CASTINE, MAINE
A quiet, cozy house, excellent cuisine, golf, tennis, boating on beautiful Penobscot Bay. Rates $21 to $30 per week. Open June 25.

THE NEW HILL CREST Chebeague, Maine
New throughout. Electric light and running hot and cold water in rooms. Excellent meals; splendid scenery; golf, tennis, sailing, fishing, bathing, and other sports. Always cool. C. W. HAMILTON, Proprietor.

ROSE HILL HOUSE
Owls Head, Crescent Beach, Me.
Open June 1. Seashore and country. Deep-sea fishing, golf, tennis, picnics, horseback riding. Enjoyment for all ages. Write for booklet. R. L. Emery, 40 Church St., Winchester, Mass.

THE BEECHES, Paris Hill, Me.
An exclusive country house on a Maine hilltop, with beautiful view, gardens and pine groves. Garage, electricity, near by country club. Booklet. **Opens June 15.**

ROCK GARDENS and Cottages
On the Ocean—In the Pines. Homelike, American Plan Resort. Golf, tennis. Vegetables from our own garden. R.R. station, Bath, Me. *RATES $25 A WEEK.* Address ROCK GARDENS, Sebasco Estates, Sebasco, Me.

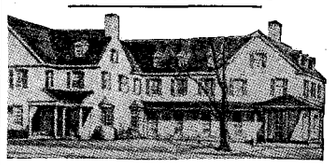
ALAMOOSOOK Adult Camp on Lake in Maine Woods. Booklet. Miss E. M. BUCK, 159 N. Arlington Ave., East Orange, N. J.

Maine. Why not spend your summer vacation in the country on the open ocean? Rates: $16, $18, $20. Miss LOUISE SEILMAN, The BREAKERS, Vinalhaven, Me.

Massachusetts

CAMP MORSE Berkshires For ADULTS
On Goose Lake, Lee, Mass.
Cabins, good beds, home cooked food, boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, walks.
MAY MORSE, Camp Morse, Lee, Mass.

Massachusetts



THE LORD JEFFERY
On the Campus
AMHERST, MASS.
Opened June 1, 1926
A New High-Class Hotel of
75 Rooms 45 Baths
Open All Year
L. G. TREADWAY, Mgr.
C. E. GRAHAM, Resident Mgr.
Affiliated with
THE WILLIAMS INN, Williamstown, Mass.
THE ASHFIELD HOUSE, Ashfield, Mass.
THE DORSET INN, Dorset, Vt.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
The Leslie
A quiet, cozy little house by the sea. Opens June 26th. Private baths. Booklet. 22d season.

New Hampshire

Shattuck Inn JAFFREY, N. H.
At the foot of Monadnock Mountain. The best at moderate cost. 100 airy rooms, 50 with bath, 30 open fireplaces. Electricity, elevator, library. Saddle horses, mountain trails. Open all year. A resort. E. C. SHATTUCK.

A NICE PLACE FOR NICE PEOPLE
HOTEL SPRUCES
Open June 24 to October 13
Mr. & Mrs. GEO. L. CROCKETT
Ownership-Management. Whitefield, N. H.
STEAM HEAT BOOKLET

LAKE SUNAPEE
Come up for a week-end or, better still, for the summer. Fishing, water sports, tennis courts, orchestra. Fine drives and walks. A family hotel with resultant good food and personal service. Opens June 25.
For booklet, write D. D. STARRATT, 120 Tremont St., Boston, opp. Park St. Church. After June 20 write to **Lakeside House** NEW LONDON, N. H.

MAPLEWOOD FARM New London, N. H.
Enjoy your vacation on farm near Lake Sunapee. Excellent table, home cooking; directly on main road to White Mountains; automobile and week-end parties accommodated. Rates $14-$17 per week. Write MRS. MARIE BARRETT.

Mariarden, Peterborough, N.H.
A summer colony in the pine woods. We live in cabins grouped or placed singly in pine groves. Refectory and recreation studio centrally located. Tennis, golf, swimming. Open June 25th. Reservations now. Rates from $35 weekly. FRANCES O. GRISDALE, Mgr. Until June 20 address Miss J. S. ORVIS, 666 Washington St., Wellesley, Mass.

BEMIS CAMPS
OVERLOOKING KIMBALL LAKE
Near the White Mountains
The place you always wanted to know about, where you could rest and enjoy yourself. Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, horseback riding, mountain climbing. Nights around the camp-fire. Private cabins.
H. C. BEMIS, South Chatham, N. H.

New Jersey

Ocean View House
BAYHEAD, N. J. A selective family hotel, capacity 150. Home-grown vegetables, home baking, fresh sea foods, golf, tennis, yachting.

The ENGLESIDE
Beach Haven N. J.
The Island Resort
The only resort on the Jersey coast that COMBINES perfect bathing, always good fishing, with a modern hotel and gives sure relief from Hay Fever beside. Booklet. Five tennis courts. Opens June 18th.
R. F. ENGLE, Mgr.

The Health Home
205 South Van Dien Ave., Ridgewood, N. J.
A quiet and restful place to regain health. No tubercular patients. In charge of registered nurses.

New Atlantic Hotel
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
NOW OPEN. Excellent location, block from ocean, unobstructed view. All improvements; private baths, running water in rooms; large verandas. Finest table and service. Golf privileges; fine fishing and bathing.
C. E. HAUSWORTH.

New York City

Hotel Judson 53 Washington Sq., New York City
Residential hotel of highest type, combining the facilities of hotel life with the comforts of an ideal home. American plan $4 per day and up. European plan $1.50 per day and up.
SAMUEL NAYLOR, Manager.

New York

HOTEL ALCADEL
ADIRONDACKS — HURRICANE, N. Y.
Select clientele, 55 rooms with private baths. 30 rooms with hot and cold running water. All electrically lighted. Rates as low and lower than you could expect. For families wishing cottage privacy the Alcadel has suites with their own entrance hallways, renting by week, month, or season. Golf course, tennis. Excellent cuisine. The Hurricane Mountain Inn (same management) opens May 15. Special early season rates. Write New York office, 208 Center St. Tel. Canal 8886, or to Hurricane, Essex County, New York.

HURRICANE LODGE and Cottages
IN THE ADIRONDACKS
Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.

Comfortable, homelike. Altitude 1,800 feet. Extensive verandas overlooking Keene Valley. Trout fishing. Camping. Swimming pool. Golf links; mile course 9 well-kept greens. Tennis and croquet. Fresh vegetables. Fine dairy. Furnished cottages, all improvements. Separate suites and single rooms. Open from June 15 to Oct. 1. For further information address K. Belknap, Mgr., Hurricane Lodge, Hurricane, Essex Co., N.Y.

"Roads End" On Lake Sacandaga
"Where the Trails Begin" Adirondacks
A camp for the lovers of the out-of-doors. Refined surroundings. Good table. Large living-hall. Cottages and tents for sleeping. Boats and canoes. Black bass fishing. Hikes into the woods. Nights around the camp-fire. Everything comfortable and homelike. CHAS. T. MEYER, Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

In writing to the above advertisers please mention The Outlook

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Hotels and Resorts

New York

CROONING PINES
On Echo Lake in the Adirondacks where the promise of an ideal vacation for all is really fulfilled. Tents and cabins with **good food.** Modern conveniences, reasonable rates. Desirable clientele. Acres of parklike pine forest. Athletic fields, fine sand beach, tennis, bathing, riding, archery, boating, baseball, handball, fishing, hiking, dancing. *For descriptive booklet address*
EUGENE J. LEE, Proprietor, Warrensburgh, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS
Interbrook Lodge and Cottages
KEENE VALLEY, N. Y.
1,500 ft. elevation. On direct trail to Mt. Marcy. 400-acre farm in connection. State certified Jersey herd. $18 and up. Write for illustrated booklet. M. E. LUCK, Prop.

Keene Valley Inn, Keene Valley, N. Y.
Adirondack Mts. Rates $18 to $30 per week. 75 rooms. Fresh vegetables, own garden. Tennis, dancing, golf course two miles. Special rates for Sept. W. W. BLOCK, Prop.

TAMARACK INN
Keene Valley, N. Y.
Modern improvements. Own dairy and vegetables. Accom. 35. Booklet. GEO. R. DIBBLE.

Southworth Villa
Trout Creek, in the Catskills, N. Y.
Lookout Farm will give you a taste of real farm life. With its wholesome food, a real farm resort; large dairy, gardens, fruit, chickens, lambs; clean and comfortable; modern improvements, electricity; restrictions. Rates $15 and up. Booklets and references.

The Colburn Farm Inn
Bemus Point, N. Y.
On Chautauqua Lake. Every modern convenience. $18 to $25 per week.

LILLOU LODGE
BULLVILLE Orange Co., N.Y.
Convalesce and rest at beautiful country home. Resident nurse.
Address LILLIAN M. STANSFIELD.

Pine Ozone Inn, Jay, N. Y.
An ideal and exclusive environment for cultured people. Excellent food & beds. Attractive rates. Cottages for rent. N. S. PINNEY, Prop., Jay, N. Y.

Delmarsh Inn
Inlet P. O., New York
ON LIMEKILN LAKE
A restful resort. Modern rooms. Excellent food. Homelike atmosphere. Special June and September rates. Booklet. E. T. DELMARSH.

SUNSET CAMP
Raquette Lake, N. Y.
Cozy cottages along shore. All water sports. Fishing, camp-fires. Dancing.
Excellent table. Home products. Booklet. References. E. O. Bennett.
COTTAGES TENTS

The Campbell Inn
Four hours from New York, 1,450 feet elevation. Overlooks village, 10 minutes' walk. All rooms have hot and cold running water. Golf near. Private lake. Special June rates. Special week-end rates. 27th season under same ownership and management.
HARRY S. CAMPBELL, Prop., Roscoe, N.Y.

Pennsylvania

Visit the Sesqui-Centennial
Few refined Christian people can secure rooms in private home in residential section of Philadelphia. All modern conveniences. 30 minutes to Exhibition grounds. Rooms $5 per day for two. **H. H. JOHNSON, 4013 Pine St., Philadelphia.**

Vermont

THE MAPLES
In the foothills of the Green Mts.
Home cooking, large garden, airy rooms, bath, large grounds, walks, pleasant drives, croquet. Booklet upon request. G. W. Powers, Tel. Saxtons Riv. 38-31. Athens, Vt., via Cambridgeport.

Chester, Vt. **THE MAPLES** Delightful summer home. Cheerful, large, airy rooms, pure water; bath, hot and cold; broad piazza, croquet, fine roads. Terms reasonable. References exchanged. **The Misses Sargeant.**

Rhode Island

Summer Cottages to Rent and Hotels
ON
Rhode Island's Cool Ocean Shore
An uncrowded land where motoring is still a pleasure—Watch Hill to Point Judith—the nearest to New York of New England's open Atlantic coast.

Send for illustrated folder with bird's-eye view of this famous region, "Old South County," and particulars of cottages to rent and hotel accommodations.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Westerly, R. I.

Tours and Travel

OVERSEAS TOURS
For Students and Others
$375 to $825

Parties limited to 25. Adequate sightseeing. Expert leadership. Our new booklet, sent on request, explains their many superior features.

OVERSEAS TOURS
447-A Park Sq. Bldg., Boston

THE beauty, fascination, and mystery of the Orient lures visitors from all over the world to

JAPAN
The quaintest and most interesting of all countries. Come while the old age customs prevail. Write, mentioning "Outlook," to
JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION
Care Traffic Dept.
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TOKYO
for full information
Rates for a single room without bath and with 3 meals, $5-6 in cities and popular resorts, $4-5 in the country

EUROPE TRAVEL STUDY 1926
SELECT SUMMER TOURS, $775 and UP
High-grade hotels. Superior service. Cultured leaders. Independent tours. Motor tours. Spanish study tour. Medical tour.
STRATFORD TOURS 452 Fifth Ave., New York

A Successful Record
More than 1,800 Members in our European Parties in 1925

Besides tours over the regular routes, we have many special tours: Music Tour, Art Tour, French School, Spanish School, Holy Land, etc.

Send for the booklet that interests you.

TEMPLE TOURS, Inc.
447-A Park Square Building, Boston

EUROPE VACATION TOURS *Sailings Every Week*
$345 and up JUNE—SEPTEMBER
34 to 63 Days—All Expenses Included
STRATFORD TOURS
452 Fifth Ave. New York

Real Estate

California

OWNER WILL SELL
for $22,500 his private home, recently converted into two five-room apartments and one seven-room duplex, located in exclusive South Pasadena, Cal., on Huntington Drive. Lot 60 x 150; grounds beautifully developed with shrubbery and garden terrace. Prime location. Capable of being thrown open into one connecting building with 17 rooms, suitable for private school or institution. Address
H. A. LADD, Box 866, Tucson, Arizona.

Colorado

Attractive Colorado Ranch FOR SALE
20 mi. from Glenwood Springs. 1,360 acres, 500 under cultivation, in potatoes, grain and alfalfa, all of which yield wonderful crops; balance in pasture. House with modern conveniences; living spring, large reservoir stocked with trout. Fine prospect for oil. Price $50,000, or $45,000 if mineral rights reserved. Adjoins White River Forest Reserve. Address
EDWARD T. DAVID, Rifle, Col.

Connecticut

"HEART O' THE HILLS"
REALTY BARGAINS.
$100,000 takes a wonderful estate of 123 acres, splendid Colonial mansion, 2 large farmhouses and everything going with a big estate. Cost $200,000. $17,500 takes a 350-acre splendid stock farm in running order. In the heart of a Connecticut State FOREST RESERVE. Other properties not better in this vicinity sold recently for $30,000, $32,000, and $35,000.
$9,000 takes a splendidly built 12-room house in perfect condition, garage capacity for 10 cars. 2 acres of level land. Hard and soft water. Would cost $35,000 to duplicate today.
$6,000 takes a 10-room house in fine condition. 2 sleeping-rooms and large dressing-bath room on first floor, 4 sleeping-rooms and bath on second floor, open plumbing. Furnace, large kitchen and servants' dining-room. Butler's pantry. Garage and icehouse. Both of these houses within a block of P. O., banks, library, and churches. For details and terms address Dept. O.
The RIPLEY BLOUNT CO.
Falls Village, Conn.

CANDLEWICK COTTAGE
Dutch oven, etc., for sale. 98 miles New York, head of beautiful valley. Seven rooms, ten acres woodland. WM. NISBET, Kent, Conn.

FOR RENT—SHORE FRONT COTTAGE
On water-front, six miles from New Haven, Conn. 8 rooms, comfortably furnished; copper screens, awnings, sleeping-porch, garage. All improvements. Safe bathing and carefully restricted community. For the season, $750. July and August, $500. References given and required. 6,157, Outlook.

Maine

Log Cabin Bungalow for rent on ocean front, Gott's Island, Maine. House is completely furnished, has 2 large fireplaces, five small bedrooms. $225.
F. D. LEFFINGWELL, Montclair, N. J.

BEAUTIFUL YORK HARBOR
Cottage for rent. 11 rooms, 3 baths and laundry; large piazzas, spacious living-room. Special concessions to desirable tenants. Mrs. ALFRED HAMLIN, 39 Claremont Ave., New York City. Tel. Yellowstone, 9637.

FOR SALE—SUMMER HOME
Eastern Side of Castine Harbor, Penobscot Bay Region, Maine
10-room house, partly furnished, 85 acres land, ¾ mile shore frontage. $6,000.
C. ROY TAPLEY, West Brooksville, Me.

Massachusetts

SEASHORE
HOMES IN NEW ENGLAND SUMMER RENTALS—SALES
North and South Shores of Massachusetts
Cape Cod
The Summer Vacationland of America
1926 Catalog of Listings Sent on Request
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
10 State Street, Boston, Mass. Est. 1840
SECURE YOUR SUMMER HOME NOW

CAPE COD OCEAN-FRONT BUNGALOWS
Fireplace, bath, swimming, fishing. No jazz.
S. O. BALL, Truro, Mass.

Rockport, Mass.
Golf Tennis Bathing
Very desirable, ocean view, restricted lots **For Sale** $900 up. Cottages $3,000 to $75,000. A fine line about $30,000. Tel. 80 Rockport.
20 Pleasant St. HELEN LANE THURSTON

FOR SALE Beautiful Furnished Estate
on the Berkshire Trail. Three minutes to post office. Modern, 12 rooms, bath and laundry. Price $10,000. 6,161, Outlook.

New Hampshire

Sugar Hill, N. H.
For Rent, bungalow of 5 rooms, modern improvements. $300 for season. Apply to
H. M. SMITH, Sugar Hill, N. H.

New Jersey

POINT PLEASANT BEACH
Modern furnished bungalows and cottages, five or more rooms and bath, improvements; garage; right at beach; $400 to $900 season; new furnished beach front bungalows, sale $4,500. Improved lots, $650 up. SPENCER W. CLAYTON AGENCY, 514 Bay Ave., Point Pleasant, N. J. Phone 552.

FARM — $3,500
50 acres and really good 7-room house. Large barn. Beautifully located in Sussex County, 1½ miles from D., L. & W. station. 55 miles to New York. High land; wonderful views.
Write for map.
W. J. LOCKWOOD
18 West 34th Street, New York, N. Y.
Phones, Penna. 6568, 6569

New York

H. R. THOMPSON
Lake Placid, N. Y.
Specialist in
ADIRONDACK Real Estate
We invite inquiries from everyone interested in Buying or Renting anywhere in the Adirondack section.

Adirondack Cottage
Furnished. 5 rooms, bath, running water, electric lights, garage. $225 for season. Central for touring. ALMON WARD, Jay, Essex Co., N. Y.

TO RENT FOR SUMMER
Rustic Studio Cabin overhanging picturesque brook. Westchester County near New York. 4 rooms, bath, 3 porches, electric light; also 2-room cabin. Moderate. 5,973, Outlook.

CAMP SITE FOR SALE
Most attractive point on Seneca Lake, 8 miles from Watkins Glen, 1 mile from concrete State road and railroad. 2,500 feet shore frontage, brook, woods, orchards, level cleared land for outdoor sports. Twelve-room residence with outbuildings on premises.
WM. P. FIELD, Bronxville, N. Y.

Vermont

For Sale at MANCHESTER, Vermont
Ten-room house. One acre improved land
Several nice furnished cottages for rent this summer. W. B. EDGERTON, Manchester, Vt.

For other Classified Advertising see next page

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Board—Rooms

Will take a few refined paying guests in attractive home in historic Concord. All conveniences; vine-shaded veranda; excellent table. Refs. L. K. SNYDER, Concord, Mass.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES MANUSCRIPTS

SPEECHES, club papers, articles, specially prepared. Authors' Research, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

STATIONERY

WRITE for free samples of embossed at $2 or printed stationery at $1.50 per box. Thousands of Outlook customers. Lewis, stationer, Troy, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

SECRETARIES, social workers, superintendents, matrons, housekeepers, dietitians, cafeteria managers, companions, governesses, mothers' helpers. The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes St., Providence.

HELP WANTED

COOK-housekeeper wanted for college woman on farm near New York. Not servant. Address Airlie Farm, Bedford, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for high-salaried men and women. Past experience unnecessary. We train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay, fine living, interesting work, quick advancement, permanent. Write for free book, "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewis Hotel Training Schools, Suite G-5842, Washington, D. C.

SALESMEN wanted. $10 daily easy. We start you in auto accessory business. No investment, no experience necessary. Exclusive territory. Motor Products Co., 1760 Lunt Ave., Chicago.

WANTED, by widow living alone, refined woman as working housekeeper. Must be well and able to cook. Another helper kept. Permanent home in New Haven to right person. 7,042, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

CALIFORNIA girl, returning home August 7, will accompany child or adult for fare. Sophie Hardy, 80 Irving Place, New York. Gramercy 2899.

FRENCH lady, successful teacher, seeking summer engagement, would exchange lessons for board and traveling expenses. References exchanged. 7,008, Outlook.

LADY as companion-tutor. Experienced teacher. July-August. References. 7,015, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

LADY PHYSICIAN, going to California about July 1, would like to take elderly patient or chaperon young people. References exchanged. 7,053, Outlook.

MANAGER — Club, sanitarium, inn, or private estate. Position desired by woman of unusual ability, energy, and experience. Exceptionally qualified to assume responsibility catering to discriminating people, purchasing supplies, house furnishings, etc., engaging and directing servants. Supervision buildings and grounds. 7,052, Outlook.

PARISIAN lady teacher, refined, cheerful, sportive, nursing experience, as companion, tutor, governess. States or Canada. 7,061, Outlook.

TUTOR and companion. Harvard graduate, experienced in best preparatory schools, European travel, camp life, would take boy for summer or year. References 6,974, Outlook.

TUTORING by woman, 25, for summer. University graduate, experienced teacher of junior high, high school, normal school. Box 783, Newport, N. H.

WANTED — Position as housekeeper in hotel or home by gentlewoman of experience and ability. 7,050, Outlook.

WOMAN of culture and advanced education, experienced in travel, who speaks easily and fluently, is willing to prepare lectures on any given subject for remuneration and traveling expenses. Would prefer the vicinity of Harrisburg, Pa. 7,049, Outlook.

WOMAN, refined, of middle age, would act as chaperon, companion, or as managing housekeeper where servant is kept; prefer suburban home. Excellent references. In answering give full details. Address F., Wynnewood, Pa.

YOUNG college man wants position at summer resort or camp. Would travel. References. 7,053, Outlook.

YOUNG Frenchwoman, references, little English, desires position, governess or companion. 5120 Newhall St., Philadelphia.

YOUNG woman stenographer wishes afternoon employment. References. 7,060, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

NEW York shopping without charge by an experienced shopper. Reference required. Hattie Guthman, 530 West End Ave., N.Y.C.

PROTESTANTS wish to adopt dark-eyed boy under year. American, Scotch preferred. Mutual investigation required. Mrs. Wm. Nisbet, Kent, Conn.

By the Way

IN all discussions between the world and the philosopher it is the epigram that triumphs.

The Pulitzer prize for novelty in window trimming should go to the Kansas drug-store proprietor who purchased as an antique an old sofa from a home where seven daughters had been reared and courted. He took it apart and put in his window all the articles found in this way. They were 47 hairpins, 3 mustache combs, 46 buttons, 13 needles, 8 cigarettes, 5 photographs, 217 pins, 6 pocket-knives, 15 poker chips, 34 lumps of chewing-gum, 9 quill toothpicks, 4 buttonhooks, several grains of coffee, and a vial of headache tablets. By putting a card in the window that told the story this ingenious druggist attracted crowds that blocked the sidewalks.

Howard Brubaker writes:

"Ten office boys went on strike in the Illinois Central headquarters at Chicago. How can science tell, we wonder, whether an office boy is on strike or on duty?"

"Dr. Emerson, of the Indiana University Medical School, says that disease is necessary to give the body practice in gaining immunity. To an unscientific mind this sounds like the old lady who kept a horse for the sole purpose of going after the oats."

"The most popular athletic event next fall will be running on a wet plank."

Daily newspapers throughout the country are facing what seems to be an unsolvable problem. If they list each day in the radio programs the names of all the features (Happiness Candy Boys, Shinola Merrymakers, Ipana Troubadours, Silvertown Chord Orchestra, etc.), they are giving free advertising to these concerns. However, if they do not print the full descriptive program their readers are in constant complaint.

A merchant's problem, according to the "Wall Street Journal," is to keep the stall out of installments.

The other day a letter written by Edgar Allan Poe in which he regretted exceedingly that he would be unable to pay $50 which he owed was sold for $500.

Johnny came back from the circus much excited. "Oh, mamma," he exclaimed, "Katty spilled some peanuts on the ground, and what do you think happened? The elephant picked them up with his vacuum-cleaner."

He: "Why don't you wear your long earrings?"

She: "Oh, I feel like such a fool with them on."

He: "They are very becoming to you."

MORE WISDOM

("The teeth should not be brushed across or up and down both ways, as is usually done."—Another health hint, from a lecture this week in London.)

My child, if you would shine to-day,
Attend with care to what I say.

The modern rule for health and bliss
May briefly be described as this:

Whatever you have ever done
Assume that it is wrong, my son;

Whatever you have done before
You must not do it any more.

Don't brush your teeth across or down,
Or up; it makes the expert frown.

(To keep them fit as any fiddle,
Brush back and part them in the middle.)

Rich foods internal ills provoke;
Lunch lightly off some well-boiled coke.

Avoid the soap-and-water trick;
Just scrub yourself with powdered brick.

An upright posture strains the head;
Try walking on the hands instead.

When influenza reappears
Try breathing deeply through the ears.

Thus every day and every way
Give modern methods fuller play.

Try writing letters with your toes
And hearing through your eyes and nose.

But, more important far than that,
Oh, keep on talking through your hat!

—Lucio, in the "Manchester Guardian."

A fat man known as Tom Ton, from the freak show at Coney Island, arrived in Los Angeles on June 1 weighing one hundred pounds more than he did when he started from New York. He was seized with a heart attack upon arrival, and was rushed to the General Hospital in a two-ton truck.

Charlie Chaplin was taking a walk on the lower East Side of New York City and came upon a group of small boys who with battered derby hats and rat-tailed canes were doing imitations of the famous Chaplin walk. The comedian watched a while, then took a hat and cane from one of the boys and shuffled through his movie walk. When Chaplin had finished, one of the boys told him, soothingly, "Mister, you'd be all right, but you just ain't got the feet for it!"

From the "Epworth Herald:"

Seaside boarder (to newcomer): "I say, old man, I don't think I'd touch the rice pudding if I were you—there was a wedding in this street yesterday."

The radio station WEAF of New York, controlled by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, is now to be known as the American Broadcasting Company. A conservative valuation of the good will of this station has been placed at $3,000,000. One manufacturing company alone is said to have signed for a one-hour-a-week broadcasting period throughout the next year, for which it will pay $200,000.

A butcher had read about "milk from contented cows." To keep up with the times, he put this sign in his window: "Sausages from pigs that died happy."

By a simple exercise in arithmetic, claims the Detroit "News," it can be shown that representatives of various organizations and groups who appeared recently before the Senate Dry Committee were speaking for 702,819,000 people.

From the "Progressive Grocer:"

Dealer (who has just served a lady without the usual "Thank You" for her purchase): "Excuse me not saying 'Thank you,' madam. I've got a very sore throat, and it's very painful when I speak."

The old mother-in-law joke has at last been recognized by the United States Government. The Department of the Interior has sent a bulletin to all the Indians of the country advising them when marrying to establish their homes away from the influence of any and all relatives.

The installment buyer: "How much is this hat?"

Clerk: "It is ten dollars cash."

Mrs. I. B.: "And how much by installments?"

Clerk: "Fifteen dollars. Ten dollars down and one dollar a week for five weeks."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED